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Home Landscapes

HICKS NURSERIES
WESTBURY, LONG ISLAND, N.Y.





A garden almost anybody can have. The blue on the right is *Anchusa*, the pink is Sweet William, the spikes in the background are Foxgloves

HOME LANDSCAPES · 1929

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GUARANTEE

We guarantee every plant from our nursery and give new ones to replace those that do not grow satisfactorily. The cost of planting and transportation of replaced trees is borne by the purchaser.

TERMS

Prices are for stock loaded at the nursery. Five plants are sold at the ten rate and fifty at the hundred rate. We charge for delivery and planting, also for packing for shipment if considerable labor and material are used. On small shipments, such as sent by parcel post, no packing charge is made.



"A garden is a lovesome thing, God wot—
 Rose plot
 Fringed pool
Ferned grot—
 The veriest school
 Of peace; and yet the fool
Contentends that God is not—
Not God in gardens! when the eve is cool?
 Nay, but I have a sign:
'Tis very sure God walks in mine."

Why Hicks Nurseries Can Help You

YOU live in the country or suburbs for sun, cool breezes, social life, agreeable surroundings. Plant-life occupies the spaces where the sun shines. You want that space useful and beautiful. To enjoy and improve the general landscape of your grounds is one of the first essentials of landscape gardening.

How well Miss Amy Cross, landscape painter, expresses her love for the outdoors: "I am never lonesome with nature—the trees are my friends, the flowers seem to talk to me, and the birds and humming insects are my orchestra—and so satisfied have I always been with the wild flowers of the field and woods that I have never craved a garden of my own, but I have learned to understand, through my friends, the pleasure that may be derived from one—and often most from the small intimate gardens where every individual plant is watched with loving care, and without which no country home, no matter how small, need be. A tiny patch of ground can be transformed into a thing of beauty by one who loves flowers and is willing to give up a little time to them."

There are three good places to learn how to do so (how to help the sun and rain make your place reach its maximum).

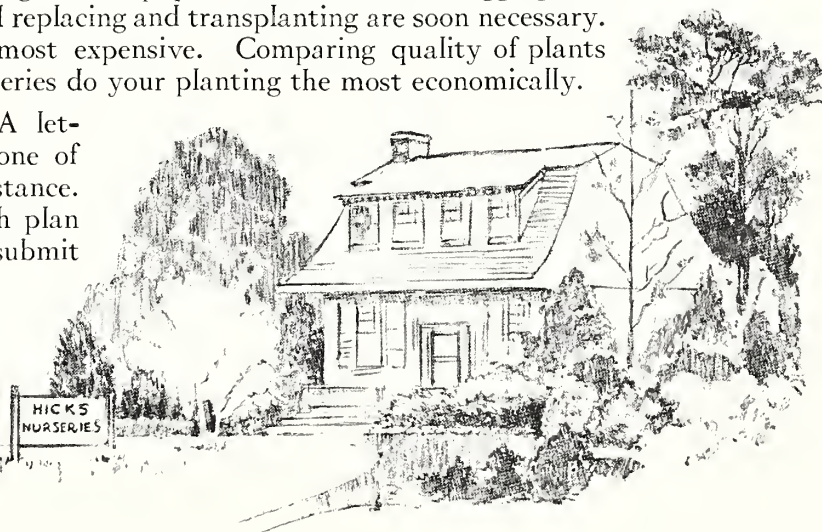
- I. The forests and fields.
- II. The landscape of your neighbors.
- III. The Hicks Nurseries.

You are welcome to visit Hicks Nurseries at any time—they combine a park, botanic garden, arboretum, and landscape which are interesting and valuable to study. There are over two hundred acres, with ten miles of good roads for you to drive around on while you study the plantings without the aid of salesman.

To plan and make a good home landscape requires much knowledge and experience. You must understand plants and their adaptability to the various conditions of soil and location. For seventy-five years Hicks Nurseries have been testing and experimenting with plants from different parts of the world and can tell you what trees and plants are best suited for your purpose. Our help and advice are free for the asking.

Danger of Competitive Bidding. The aim of Hicks Nurseries is to give absolute satisfaction. Our high reputation for good work is our greatest asset. We try to avoid entering competitive bidding because it invites the using of cheap plants, with careless digging and planting to keep the cost down, and replacing and transplanting are soon necessary. Such planting ultimately proves most expensive. Comparing quality of plants and execution of work, Hicks Nurseries do your planting the most economically.

Large Expert Staff Available. A letter or telephone call will bring one of our representatives to your assistance. If not within reach, send us rough plan with dimensions and we will submit finished plan and estimate without any charge to you.





Large Beech ready to be loaded on mover for transporting to estate of Mr. Percy Pyne, Roslyn, L. I. Another case where large trees were needed on terrace to frame house and give mature beauty. This picture illustrates how skillfully this tree was prepared for moving and evident insurance of success. We might add, two such trees were moved three years ago and are doing fine.



Large Elm being planted for Mr. S. V. Mann, Great Neck, L. I. To break skyline above house, three such trees were planted last fall. Perhaps you need large trees for a similar purpose or for mature, finished effect. Our skilled men and apparatus easily handle trees of this size. Ask for estimate.

Large Tree Moving

THIS department has moved many thousands of large trees, with permanent success, to the satisfaction of owners and landscape architects. It is no rich man's gamble, but 99 per cent success with Hicks' methods of moving. Why? Because of our knowledge, apparatus, and men that know how. Since 1870 we have been moving large trees and have overcome the difficulties by inventing apparatus and training a staff that has remained with us many years. Most important to you is our knowledge of what not to move and the courage to tell you so.

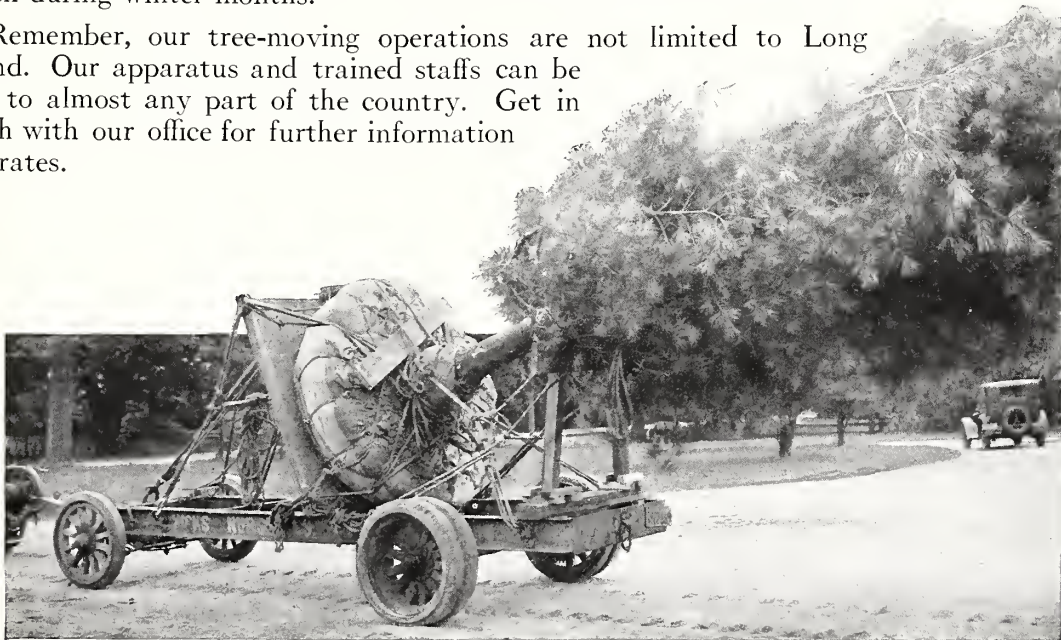
What are your needs? Most places need large trees for beauty and shade. Are there trees on your place to transplant, or procurable trees in the near-by vicinity that you need to give that touch of mature beauty? Usually people wait too long to thin out. Trees are not killed by waiting, but they lose part of their symmetry. We can advise you which are most likely to make permanently beautiful trees, which to cut back, which to cut out, which to move now, and which to move later.

You ask what size is practicable to move? Shade trees up to 60 feet high and 30 feet spread, because they can be tied in to go through most roads, under wires and bridges; and evergreens up to 50 to 60 feet. The illustrations give an idea of size and methods of moving.

To arrange for moving, it is best that we investigate the situation, route, and trees. A charge is made if it takes much time. Large trees, not from the nursery, are not guaranteed. If you entrust the work to our trained men, success is practically certain.

Most large trees can be moved any time of the year. Fall and winter months are ideal because you avoid the rush and possible delay of spring planting. On page seven particular attention is called to winter planting. The photograph shows some of the many large deciduous and evergreen trees that were planted by Hicks Nurseries at Belmont Park Race Track during winter months.

Remember, our tree-moving operations are not limited to Long Island. Our apparatus and trained staffs can be sent to almost any part of the country. Get in touch with our office for further information and rates.



White Pine on trailer behind motor truck in course of transportation. Pines of like size can be selected in our Nursery, or much larger evergreens can be obtained and easily transplanted in your grounds



Large Maple being moved in full leaf. You can select a large tree any time during the summer, and it will be transplanted to your place so that you can have immediate benefit of shade and effect.

The Time to Plant

You ask, "What time of the year can planting be done?" During the vigorous days of your grandfather, experts probably said, "Do your planting during the months of spring and fall." But times have changed. We know more now about plants and methods of handling than they did then. Summer and winter months are also ideal for a large percentage of the planting. For many years we have been planting during the summer and winter seasons with great success. Experience has developed new knowledge, apparatus, and methods of handling which you should become acquainted with. Therefore, our answer to your question is, "Plant whenever you have the inclination to do it."

SUMMER PLANTING

The transplanting of trees and plants when in full leaf is not difficult. Move with large balls of earth, cut back, and water. A great many (evergreen trees and broad-leaf evergreen shrubs, beech, larch, sweet gum, tulip, and oak trees) require being dug with balls of earth at all seasons, so there is no difference in the summer method with them. August and September are best for moving some evergreens which have tender new growths during June and July. You can come to the nursery when the perennials are in bloom, pick out the colors you desire, and take them home in your auto.

WINTER PLANTING

This is not as easy as summer planting, but has its advantages where large trees are to be moved. By winter planting we mean planting when there is considerable frost in the ground, and this is limited to the larger size trees, of course. The men easily pick through a few inches of frost. On Long Island there is usually not much frost before January 1. You must plan ahead and mulch trees and locations before much frost gets in the ground. For keeping out the frost, we use salt hay. The advantage of moving large trees during winter is that you keep men employed and get the work done before the spring rush. Winter is an ideal time for thinning out the crowded condition of trees on many estates.



Winter planting: Seventeen of these large trees were planted last January at Belmont Park to screen out highway from race-track. Previously a forest of Pines, Maples, Lindens, and Oaks were planted along back stretch to screen out village and railroad tracks.



Foundation planting of Pfitzer's Juniper and Japanese Cypress

EVERGREENS

By HENRY HICKS

Evergreens are very essential to the home landscape, and you should be acquainted with them. We print this abstract from a lecture given by Mr. Hicks before the Yonkers Garden Club, which we feel will be helpful to you.

To qualify as an expert on evergreens, I might say I have endeavored to get acquainted with, or test, perhaps the majority or more of the evergreens available and likely to be hardy in the region between Boston and Philadelphia. My grandfather grew many species that were available sixty to seventy-five years ago. Thanks to explorers, botanists, and seed-collectors, the list is now much more complete. "The Book of Evergreens," by Josiah Hoopes, of the firm of Hoopes, Brother & Thomas Co., West Chester, Pa., published about 1860, indicates that very little was known of many species now abundant in nurseries. The latest book on evergreens is a publication in Austria by Camillo Schneider. This includes many of the new species discovered by E. H. Wilson, Keeper of the Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University, during the last thirty years in his travels in western China. The latest publication from the Arnold Arboretum is the "Manual of Cultivated Trees and Shrubs," by Alfred Rehder. Dr. L. H. Bailey, former Dean of the New York State College of Agriculture, has published, through the Macmillan Company, among his numerous books, one on evergreens which is, perhaps, the best for your purpose. The Standard Cyclopedia of Horticulture, by Dr. Bailey, in six large volumes, is what the name indicates, a cyclopedia, but should be available in your local library or in the homes of several of your members. I am not criticising the numerous garden books spread upon the Christmas book-tables in Wanamaker's, Brentano's, or Scribner's. I do wish to say that the easiest book to buy is not the most authoritative.

One aim of my lectures is to aid you in going direct to nature and to authorities both printed and personal.

The late Prof. C. S. Sargent, Director of Arnold Arboretum, said it takes seventy-five years to test a tree. To me, that seemed foolish, but I now believe he was right. In the vigor of youth many evergreens do not show the unhappiness which makes our landscapes sad. Sad landscapes have been bequeathed to us by nurserymen and landscape gardeners of the present and past generations.

Why are the landscapes sad? Because the trees are sad. How do they show they are sad? They are yellow-green when they should be pure green. They are thin and open, with dead branches and dead foliage, when they should be thick and solid. They are weak when they should be vigorous. They are dying before they reach the prime of life.

What are the healthy species? Temperature variations are the controlling factors. Evergreens are awake all winter and they record their likes and dislikes of winter climate more than the deciduous or leaf-dropping trees. New York has a changeable climate. July's mean temperature is 70 degrees, and January's mean temperature is 30 degrees, a difference of 40 degrees. On the west coast of Europe the climate is not changeable but classified as equable. England, in January, has a mean temperature of 40 degrees, and in July, 60 degrees, a difference of 20 degrees. The evergreens of western Europe were brought over like our civilization. We adapted ourselves to the changeable climate with fair success. Perhaps man is the most adaptable organism. When I say that Scotch people live long here, but Scotch pines commence to die at twenty to thirty years, you will get what I mean. I have said the same of the Irish yew and Irish juniper. The English

yew and English holly and English Ivy have been extensively planted, but you see comparatively few old plants of them, and when you do see them, they are protected from our brilliant winter sunshine and also from our dry, cold winds. The boxwood of England and the Mediterranean regions leads a precarious existence here. In the Chesapeake peninsula region there are many century-old plants that appear uninjured, but here you are liable to have a cold winter that freezes the bark at the base and the branches die a year later.

Each generation writes its own books, makes its own landscapes, and makes its own mistakes. We have not entailed estates, and we have a few landscapes that receive intelligent and loving care for several generations. As one enthusiastic garden-lover of Long Island said, "It is no use to build a brick house; your children may want to live in Kamchatka." She was a very enthusiastic gardener and jammed the place full of evergreens, many of which are not worth rearranging, even if the next occupant were interested in doing so. In this country the joy of doing transcends the joy of improving and maintaining. These sad landscapes of the past generations are, to my mind, mainly encumbered with Norway spruce. To recur to the climate, Norway is far north of this latitude. Its winter sunshine is much less than ours, but I believe that is not the reason Norway spruce looks sad. It is our summer drought and hot winds. Presumably, the summers in Norway are shorter, with frequent heavy dews and rains. About fifteen to twenty years ago, large numbers of Norway spruce on Long Island died, even trees forty to eighty years old. I thought it was winter-killing, because they showed they were dead in April.

The rainfall the previous summer was very slight, and I now believe they died from summer drought, which is a big factor in the happiness of evergreens in our part of Long Island, namely: the Hempstead Plains, with its dry and sandy subsoil. Summer drought is of less importance where rock retains the moisture. The evergreen roots go down in the crevices of the rock. Mountains keep out dry winds. While Norway spruce may be graceful where its growing conditions are favorable, it is not as graceful as our native hemlock.

Another element of sad landscapes on Long Island is our American arborvitæ, and summer drought, in my opinion, is the chief cause. American arborvitæ is a swamp tree, reaching high development in Maine and about Niagara Falls. It has a bronzed or brown-green color in winter, which, perhaps, is Nature's protection against strong winter sunshine. On Long Island, in moist places, the arborvitæ will maintain a vigorous growth for thirty to fifty years, but there is a little leaf-mining worm that kills off patches about a half inch long, which gives a rusty appearance in even these moist places.

What is the reason the Norway spruce and arborvitæ have been so extensively planted in the past? It is because they have fibrous roots and are easily transplanted. It is because nurserymen can deliver and plant them with small balls of earth, or no balls. I asked one of the women landscape architects why landscape architects did not use more of the good, new things. She answered, "We make up our planting-lists of what is available and then get bids." Planting what is available instead of what is best is the reason our landscapes are sad. Perhaps you did not expect this



Garden of Dwarf Evergreens and Evergreen Shrubs at residence of Mr. S. Z. Mitchell, Locust Valley, L. I., designed by Olmsted Brothers, Brookline, Mass.



Is your garden framed like this? It can be. Come to the Nursery, pick out the trees, arrange for planting. It can be done most any time of the year. Evergreens work for you especially in winter. They shut off what you don't want to see and let you see what you want of the distant landscape and the sky. Your grounds can be a series of outdoor rooms, each devoted to its special purpose: open lawn, flower-garden, entrance court, service court, laundry-yard, vegetable-garden, garage court, and orchard. Evergreens form the best side-walls for many of these rooms.

definition of sad landscapes—a definition difficult for you to comprehend. Perhaps you have not passed through the stage which I did thirty years ago. It was difficult then to sell evergreens; now it is difficult for nurserymen, although they have more, to get enough. I asked prospective customers, "Do you want some evergreens around your place?" They would answer, "No; they remind me of a cemetery." I analyzed the situation; most cemeteries, if planted at all, were planted with Norway spruce and arborvitæ. Their sadness was not due to their cemetery use but to the unhappiness of the evergreens from damper climate or damper soil.

What are the best evergreens? Many landscape architects would answer, "The native." What are the native evergreens? You go to the mountains and you see the carloads of Christmas trees rolling down the New Haven Railroad and you think of Balsam fir. That is not native on Long Island or Westchester County. It is beautiful and fragrant and dark green, but it is not happy more than a dozen years on Long Island because it likes the cool fogs and the cool nights and

the heavy dews of its mountain home where it is dominant either in the valley swamp or the cloud-capped mountain-tops. Our noblest evergreen is white pine. Few remnants of the primeval forest remain. In my opinion, it was the most easily worked wood and was the first to be cut. After the mother trees were gone, the forest-fires burned the young trees. White pine is your best evergreen. Why do not nurserymen have more of them? I was placing a seed-order recently and the salesman said the pines have good seed-years at long intervals. I think foresters say that heavy seed-years of white pines are about five or seven years apart; the red pine at longer intervals.

The white pine is not as easy to transplant as the arborvitæ and Norway spruce, and there is a law preventing interstate shipment, based on the white pine blister rust. Although this disease is widely spread over the northeastern states, it prevents bringing it in from adjacent states, as Connecticut, where the nurserymen may have a greater quantity than those in New York. This disease, however, is not serious. In my opinion, the law has remained on the statute books longer than conditions warrant.

What is the next native evergreen? The hemlock. Why is it scarce? This seed-dealer said, "I ordered forty pounds and could get only ten." It is not as easy to transplant with bare roots or small balls of earth, and is not as easy to collect from the wild as the arborvitæ. You know the color of the hemlock and of the white pine. Your imagination can think of no improvement. What other native evergreens have you?

On some rocky ledge in Westchester County there may be the pitch pine, a species which covers the pine barrens of Long Island and New Jersey. For such places and wind-swept hill-tops and shores, you should plant them if you can get them, because pitch pine stands more wind than white pine or hemlock. After you have established more windbreak you can put the white pine and hemlock in the lee.

For other native evergreen trees, you have to think of the books on botany. There is the red pine, native from northern Connecticut to Minnesota. It has a reddish bark, with long needles, like the Austrian pine, and dark green color. It has been extensively planted during the last twenty years by the State Conservation

Commission and about the water-supply reservoirs.

Holly you think of. Where is it native? From Cape Cod along the coast of Long Island and New Jersey, and in the South, further and further inland. I have seen native trees fifty years old winter-kill on Long Island. On other trees I have seen the leaves drop in March, from the bright sun reflected from ice-covered snow. If you grow holly, mix it with other evergreens or oaks to keep off winter sun and wind. Plant a grove and some will have berries.

What other evergreens are native? Nine species of pine are found in New York and New Jersey. The list is too botanical and too extensive for your consideration. However, Staten Island is the northern limit of the yellow or short-leaf yellow pine, or what is known in the lumber trade as North Carolina pine or N. C. pine, botanically *Pinus echinata*. This is a beautiful dark tree with dense, ovate outline, and does not have the yellow-green foliage or scraggly open growth of the pitch pine. It is not available, but should be. Neither is the scrub or Jersey pine (*Pinus virginiana*). You see it along the railroad from Philadelphia to Washington. Nobody has loved it and nobody has taken it into their home landscape. These tree species, the pitch, the yellow, and the scrub pine need someone to promote their use. Then the nurserymen would be encouraged to make them available, either as nursery-grown or collected plants. These three grow along the coast and in drier or more acid situations than where white pines reach their highest development. In other words, if you are at Southampton, Long Island, don't try to make your evergreen planting of white pine, but use the pitch pine.

What else is native and green all winter? You think of the mountain laurel, with its close relative, the rhododendron, as the best low evergreen foliage shrubs. The use of the laurel and rhododendron in landscape is modern. When William Rockefeller moved from Greenwich to Tarrytown, his landscape architect wished to add green under the forest, and the first extensive collecting of *Rhododendron maximum* occurred. One hundred and twenty carloads were used. The collecting of the mountain laurel came later. Neither of these plants are, as yet, extensively grown from seed in nurseries. Collected plants are available in great



There are many home grounds that should have wind-breaks and walls of green to shut out the north winds, street, and noise. Perhaps you did not know that you could have such a wall put to work for you at any time. To be of the greatest service, Hicks Nurseries started, over a quarter of a century ago, to grow big evergreens in a way that would be most beautiful, most sure, and most economical. The plan has been successfully carried out.

quantity without despoiling the forest.

Both these evergreens have been very adaptable in landscape design. You can look about you and see where they are most happy. Add to their range of usefulness. Man is an animal that walks along the surface of the ground. While we get our enjoyment from both the sky and the earth, still our major enjoyment of landscape is looking along the surface. Vistas make up the major part of our landscape. Landscape architecture is largely an arrangement of land for use and for beauty. Beauty depends largely on the vistas. The vistas need boundaries and terminations. You can think of no more pleasant vistas than the trunks of forest trees with undergrowth of laurel and rhododendrons, or vistas of low-hung branches of pine and hemlock.

Evergreens from other lands, what about them? We can draw upon regions of Canada, mountains of North Carolina and Colorado, mountains of Japan, mountains of Korea and a few from Asia Minor, the Balkan Peninsula, the Alps, and northwestern Europe. From Canada there is the white spruce. I once thought it better than the Norway spruce because it is more



dense and of a more cheerful blue-green color. But, like the balsam fir, I found it hungry for the cool, moist summer of the north. A companion tree is the red spruce, which framed most of our houses until the advent of the Pacific coast lumber, but the red spruce was never used for landscape planting.

Another northern tree is the Jack pine, native from Maine to the sand-plains of Minnesota. It is a sturdy, irregular tree of yellow-green color, suitable for the conditions I have described for the pitch pine.

From the mountains of North Carolina and vicinity there is the hemlock, said by the Arnold Arboretum to be even better than our native hemlock.

Of the rhododendron family, the Carolina mountains have contributed *Rhododendron catawbiense*, the parent of most of our showy pink and white, crimson and purple varieties. It stands even more sunshine and wind than the *R. maximum* because it is native on the bald mountain-top, while the *R. maximum* you find in Pennsylvania and the Catskills are in narrow ravines and shady swamps.

Another evergreen from the Appalachian Mountains is the *Leucothoe catesbaei*, drooping leucothoe, a graceful, arching plant standing about 4 feet high, with thick clusters of lily-of-the-valley blooms in June. A relative, known as *Andromeda floribunda* (*Pieris floribunda*), is like a sturdy dwarf laurel, growing about 2 feet high. The white bells appear ready to bloom all winter and come out among the first spring blooms, along with bluebells and violets.

To jump further west, in Colorado there is the famous Colorado blue spruce in the mountains. Some are light blue or sage-green, and the brightest blue has been put on the market as Koster's blue spruce. With it is the white fir (*Abies concolor*), a dignified tree also of blue-green foliage. The Douglas spruce or red fir, of Colorado, is a valuable and hardy evergreen here, while the same species from the coast of Oregon kills to the snow-

line. There are numerous pines of the Rocky Mountains but they are not important here.

Along the Pacific coast are the most magnificent evergreen forests of the world. Do not try extensive plantings of any of the evergreens from within 500 miles of the Pacific slope, whether it be from the Yosemite or Alaska. I went out this summer to find why. Trees have been telling me about their climate for forty years. That equable climate which we discussed for England and Norway is largely duplicated on the Pacific coast. The plants are reciprocally happy.

The Douglas spruce of Oregon has reached the height of 100 feet within, perhaps, fifty years in Scotland. The California big tree and the redwood are without good specimens on our Atlantic seaboard, but I understand they grow in western Europe. Some of the seeds were brought over by the Pony Express about 1850. They grew in Rochester to a height of 30 to 40 feet, but they are all dead. That indicates the importance of an equable climate. There is the monkey-puzzle, or araucaria, of Chile, which thrives in England and also on the coast of California. Speaking of the southern hemisphere, Prof. C. S. Sargent might be quoted as saying: "No woody plant of the southern hemisphere is hardy in Boston." Many of them, however, you will find used in the landscape planting of England and southern California. Of evergreens, I recall no species from the southern hemisphere hardy on Long Island.

Next to our native evergreens are those from northern Japan, northern Korea, and adjacent regions. These regions are slightly colder and slightly hotter than here. I found the evergreens from those regions more hardy in winter and more heat-resistant in summer than the corresponding native species. As evergreens record the climate better than deciduous trees, I imagine the northern Japan and northern Korea region should be the source of many species and varieties suitable for the similar climate of the eastern United States.



White Pines and Laurel along drive near house on estate of Mr. Marshall Field, Huntington, L. I.



The tradition of flower-gardens in architecture is based on or presupposes enclosure. Unfortunately, we in America have not the time to grow enclosures or hedges of Yew and Beech, though we dislike the raw newness of expensive stone, brick, or cement walls.

This photo shows a Hemlock Hedge that subdivides the various gardens on the estate of W. R. Grace, Old Westbury, L. I. See the large Hemlock Hedge over fifty years old at Hicks Nurseries.

The evergreens and their adaptation may be classified as follows: Japanese white pine (*Pinus parviflora*) and Korean pine prove more hardy on Long Island in the winter than white pine, and have not suffered as much from summer heat. The Japanese hemlock (*Tsuga diversifolia*) is hardier than our native hemlock (*T. canadensis*). That is, the latter in the open, once in about ten years, gets damaged by bright sun and dry wind in March. The species from Japan is not as seriously affected, if at all. The Japanese hemlocks closely resemble the Carolina hemlock, and if you are interested in measuring forest conditions, you might find out if these two species are accustomed to more winter sunshine or dry winds than our native hemlock.

Several of the Japanese firs, as the Nikko fir, appear more resistant to summer heat and its accompanying pest, the red spider, than the balsam fir. There are many other firs, from both the east Asiatic region and from western China, remaining to be tested. Of the spruces I have not enough experience to say whether the Japanese species will be of value in the vicinity of New York. I believe I am correctly quoting Prof. Sargent in saying that the Japanese yew has been the most valuable introduced evergreen. It is hardy where the English Yew fails; it is a big, sturdy tree in its native country whereas the yew native in New York State is a creeping shrub in deep forest, heavily blanketed with snow. Japanese yew is a rich black green comparable to the firs and hemlocks. You think of most evergreen trees as having cones. The yews have a cup-shaped mass of red jelly, with a big black seed in the center. The Japanese yew has many forms; by taking cuttings from the side of the tree, you get a flat bush, perhaps attaining 4 feet high and 12 feet wide, quite comparable in its landscape dimensions to *Rhododendron catawbiense*. The seedling makes a tree like the fir or spruce or hemlock. It has not been in the country long enough to see how high it can grow; perhaps the tallest specimens are 25 feet.

Related to our coast white cedars is the Japanese cypress, technically known as *Chamaecyparis*, or more familiarly as *Retinospora*. There are two species with perhaps forty varieties, and they have become very common in the nurseries of eastern United States. As the related species, the coast white cedar, has not been tested, I cannot say that the Japanese specimens are more hardy. However, they are hardy enough to be grown by the hundreds of thousands and are the most widely used of the low-growing evergreens.

The commoner of the two is Sawara retinospora (*Chamaecyparis pisifera*). This is much like arborvitæ. It has fine-textured foliage, bright green in summer and a dull green in winter, and is usually seen as a broad cone of 3 to 6 feet in foundation planting. Of this there are yellow and blue varieties. The blue one is known as moss retinospora and is the best blue evergreen in the summer. In the winter it gets a yellowish tinge on the sunny side. The golden plume retinospora is the yellow variety; thread retinospora has thread-like branches hanging down, like the old-fashioned weeping willow. Of this there is a bright yellow variety.

The other species is Hinoki cypress (*Chamaecyparis obtusa*). This is much more rare in cultivation and is the species kept as heirlooms by the old Japanese families. These are plants that have grown in pots for two or three generations. The dwarfing is a system of starvation, twisting, and nipping. This species has dark, black-green foliage and should be largely grown. It is not as common in nurseries as the Sawara retinospora, because it does not root as readily from cuttings. There are many dwarf and golden varieties. You could put such varieties in your rock-garden, with confidence they would not overgrow the situation during half your lifetime. In the days of plant-importation from Japan or Holland, it was possible to get the rare or unusual evergreens, but now you must prowl about the nursery until you find them and insist on getting a price.

Junipers from eastern Asia include the Chinese

(*Juniperus chinensis*), which is considered superior to its American relative, the red cedar (*J. virginiana*). It is superior in being a blue-green color and not a bronze-green in winter. We hope it will be superior in resisting the winter-killing and various summer pests, as red spider, louse, and scale, which make our native red cedar sometimes rusty.

While on the subject of keeping the red cedars in good health, I might quote the practice of some good gardeners on large estates of Long Island, as the Pratt estates, and that of Victor Morawetz, of keeping down red spider on red cedars by a shower-bath in summer. As one gardener put it, "I spray them in the evening when there is not going to be a dew." Evidently, cold water applied with force knocks off or discourages the attack of red spider. Red Cedars, as you will note in the field, want sunshine or open space all around. When moved they receive a severe surgical shock, as the ball of earth contains only part of the root system, and should be watered. Architects like to sketch the Italian cypress effect and suggest red cedars will look equally solid, but they rarely do.

Of the Asia coast varieties there is the column Chinese juniper which some predict will be better than the native red cedar. Pfitzer's is a variety of Chinese juniper, and grows out like a handful of ostrich plumes. It is said to stand even the smoke of Pittsburgh. Sargent's juniper (*Juniperus chinensis sargentii*) creeps and makes a moss-like carpet. The shore juniper (*J. conferta*; syn. *J. littoralis*) is another creeper used in Japan to hold sand-dunes. The Meyer's juniper (*J. squamata meyeri*) is named for the agricultural explorer of the United States Department of Agriculture who introduced it. I had the pleasure of receiving from him two plants grafted in China. It has both blue and red color.

In West China there are, perhaps, twenty evergreens on the borders of Tibet that are now growing in this country from a few plants distributed from the Arnold Arboretum. You will find them on various Long Island estates, as in the arboretum of the late Charles A. Dana, on the properties of Mrs. Harkness and J. P. Morgan, the arboretum of Childs Frick, Roslyn, the arboretum of the W. Bayard Cutting estate of Great River, Long Island, the arboretum of Theodore Havemeyer, Brookville, Long Island. What is needed are more expeditions or more correspondence to get seed of these species.

Part of Asia Minor has a climate like ours, and it is the same latitude. The Crusaders brought the Cedars

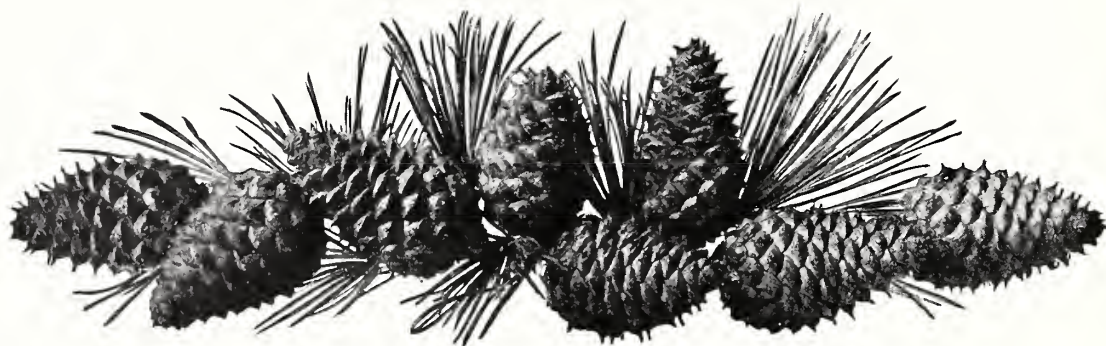
of Lebanon to England. A few of these were brought to this country. There is one in Flushing, and, last year, Mayor Walker agreed to have the ground around it made a park if the price were not exorbitant. It is 6 feet in diameter, and the longest limb is 40 feet. Thousands of little seedlings were found one year in the grass, but when they were transferred to a garden and grown to 6 feet, many winter-killed. That is the reason they are not available in nurseries. Another reason is that the roots are long and coarse, and they are probably difficult to transplant.

In Asia Minor, near the above, there is growing the Cilician fir and Oriental spruce (*Picea orientalis*). Seed of these are also difficult to get. They both have the much-desired dark green color and dense habit. In the Caucasus Mountains, the Nordmann's fir (*Abies nordmanniana*) is a beautiful tree and it is a beautiful color. The buds on the south side winter-kill, but after the plant gets its roots down deep and the lower branches and the fallen needles keep the frost out, the tree overcomes this juvenile ailment and makes a solid cone 50 feet high and half as wide. Since the quarantine, very few are available. From Greece we get a similar tree, Greek fir (*A. cephalonica*).

In the Balkan Peninsula there are several valuable evergreens, as Macedonian pine (*Pinus peuce*) and Serbian spruce (*Picea omorika*). The Austrian pine (*Pinus nigra*) is one of the best trees for the seashore, and it is a good tree inland. It is bright green color, with long, stiff needles that don't close up or look shivery or cold at low temperature. Perhaps you have noticed that white pines do fold their needles together at the same time the rhododendrons curl their leaves at freezing temperature. You can make an outdoor thermometer with the colors and leaf-positions of evergreens.

The Swiss stone pine (*Pinus cembra*), resembles our white pine but is more dwarf. The same can be said of the Macedonian pine. The Mugho pine is a cushion-shaped bush, perhaps 3 feet high and 6 feet wide, said to let the avalanches slide over them on the Swiss mountains. If some of them get too high in your landscape, nip them back in June. If they get scraggly and sick from the oyster-shell scale, replant them with the same or other dwarf evergreens. Scotch pine is an important timber tree in Germany, Russia, and the Scandinavian Peninsula. I have already mentioned why it dislikes our hot summers.

I have covered what is possible to grow on Long Island and nearby, as well as what is available.





Large Maples planted below the formal garden of Mrs. Robert Bacon. A restful retreat in coolest shade is under these trees. The Bacon estate is not one where there has been an extravagant expenditure; it has been honestly developed, using big trees where necessary and economical, small, young plants where they would serve the purpose. Above all, it embodies the personal ideas and good taste of its owner who possesses the ability to put the right plant in the right place, where it is happy ever after. The Doscher estate is being developed in somewhat the same way.

Doing Your Own Home Landscape

By ALICE B. DOSCHER

Many people are lovers of nature and the outdoors, and want to have the fun of doing their own home landscaping. We knew of nobody better able to give them advice than Mrs. Doscher. Besides being the manager of her own 200-acre estate, she also does her own home landscaping, possessing the rare ability to plan and visualize, and the courage to go ahead and do it. In response to our request for a few words of advice to others, she has written the following letter to a friend—the friend being you. We thank Mrs. Doscher for her interesting letter and trust it will serve to help you.

My dear Friend:

In writing you of my adventures, I am hoping to encourage you to go adventuring too. I wish you were able to picture the winding driveway, with the evergreens set here and there on the slopes, and the rocks and boulders placed among them and the once bare hillside made green with pines and azaleas. I want to tell you now a little about the gardens I have made for myself. First of all, I wanted roses, and as they always



Photo by Dr. Korte, Brooklyn, N. Y.

As you leave Mrs. Doscher's rose-garden, on the east side, you enter a series of open lawns bordered by flowering trees and shrubs, with here and there a seat so placed that you can rest and enjoy the view. Bees and butterflies make merry among the flowers, and birds sing their thanks around the numerous bird-baths and attractive little houses.
If your place is not already a beauty-spot like this, why not make it so? Like Mrs. Doscher, you can do it gradually—extend it over spring and fall, or even over several seasons.

suggest elegance to me, I gave them a garden for themselves, planted them in beds both semi-circular and rectangular, so arranged that the effect is formal. Surrounding them on three sides are borders of *Polyantha* roses and climbers. The paths between are of grass.

To the west of this garden I have now a perennial, or, as I call it, an old-fashioned garden. When I pictured this garden, my imagination painted for me a riot of mass and color, so here the beds are all of one shape, simple rectangles with grass paths parallel and at right angles to them, and a wide border, like a frame, surrounding them. When this garden is in bloom there is no design apparent—all you see and enjoy are the flowers. In this garden, also, the summer-house found its place. Here, sitting in the shade of a large maple tree, contented and happy, and reveling in the beauty that was spread before me, I dreamed of a spring garden, small and secluded, tucked away where you would come upon it unexpectedly. So, to prove that this kind of a dream can come true because you can make it come true, it is there now—this little garden, the only entrance to it being from the west side of the old-



Photo by De Kane, Brooklyn, N. Y.

This is the little water-garden mentioned in Mrs. Doscher's letter. Being too modest, she did not tell you how such a naturalistic one was designed—string was placed on the ground and moved about until the desired outline was obtained.

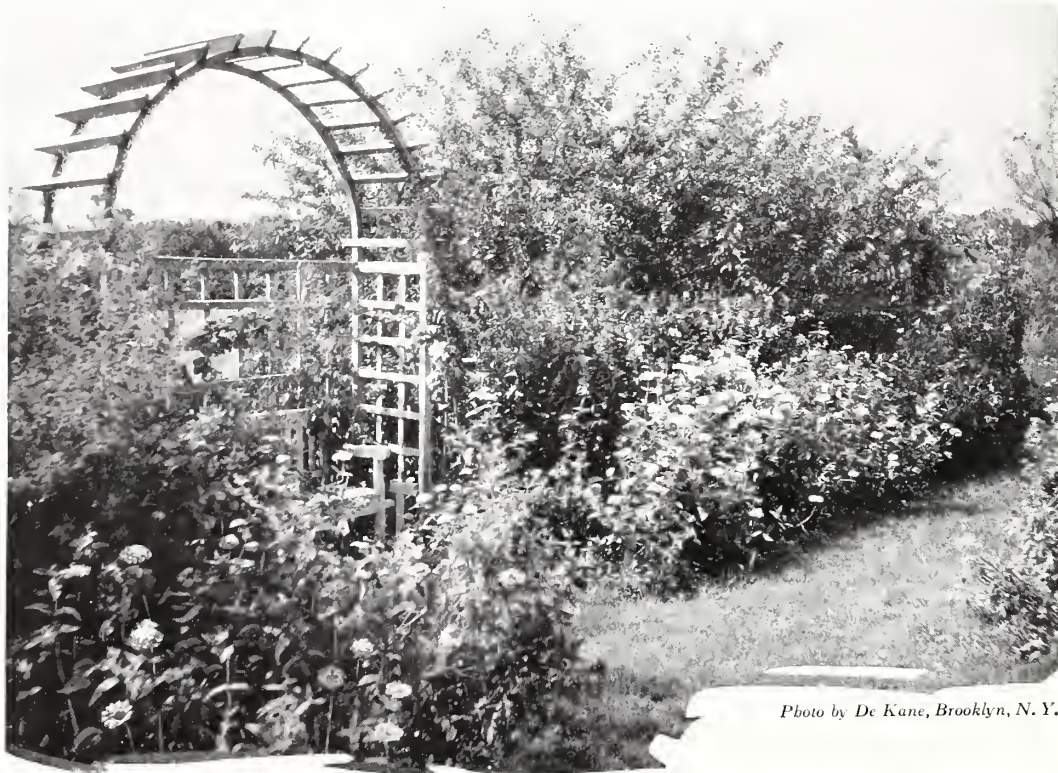


Photo by De Kane, Brooklyn, N. Y.

A view in the perennial or old-fashioned garden. Mrs. Doscher tells in her letter how she dreamed and planned it. It is a rather large garden, with entrance into rose-garden on east and into new spring bulb-garden on west. Why not try to make one yourself? A few dollars invested will make a garden you will enjoy for many reasons.

fashioned garden. It is surrounded on all sides by a hemlock hedge which will make a fine background for the spring-flowering bulbs. As there was need for further seclusion and height, I looked about for something that would bloom at the same time as the bulbs, and immediately the flowering cherries, crab-apples, and peaches, and our own lovely dogwoods in all their pink and white splendor, were there. To further enhance their beauty, quite tall, feathery hemlocks, with their soft green needles, were added here and there.

Then, there is the water-garden that lies in a slight natural depression. It is an irregular pool, giving the effect of a natural one, and planted on three sides thickly with evergreens and shrubs. The little hill that rises from it to the left is planted with spruce and Carolina rhododendron, and in the grass are seillas, eroeuses, and the early tulip, kaufmanniana. It is open to the sun to the south, so that the water-lilies and lotus, which bloom in great profusion, may have all the sun they need. One thing more I want to tell you of, that is the field lying to the south of the house, just beyond the lawn and ending with a

straight hedgerow. As it stood, it was not ugly because a field of ripening grass is but one of Nature's summer pictures, but here it is a picture out of place. Obviously it had to be something naturalistic and fitting, blending into the landscape beyond. So it is here that I am making a little bit of woodland, using trees, both deciduous and evergreen, that I found needed moving. They were crowding each other and will be so much better for the moving. In planting these trees, a path was made along which to wander through this miniature woods. So far, only native rhododendrons have been added, but azaleas, ferns, and mountain laurel will be planted this spring. It will be a long time before this planting is finished, and I am glad, for there you have the secret, this planning and planting is a never-ending joy, a joy which you will never give up and with courage, imagination, and enthusiasm you will ever seek new fields, not to conquer, but to plant.

Yours sincerely,

ALICE B. DOSCHER, Huntington, L. I.



Photo by De Kane, Brooklyn, N. Y.

A charming view, showing lights and shadows playing amongst the grove of large Locust trees. With such views to coax one out, it is no wonder Mrs. Doscher is an outdoor enthusiast.

Many different kinds of birds have been identified, living in contentment among the trees and plants.



This photo of a Linden illustrates one of the many uses for Hicks' large trees. Wouldn't you like a full-grown, beautiful specimen like this tree? You can come to the nursery, pick out the trees, and have them moved to your grounds in full leaf. Our large shade and ever-green trees have been grown and trained in the best possible way for successful transplanting and are guaranteed to grow satisfactorily.

Shade Trees

To select trees, the first question is, What is the purpose the trees are to serve? Shade for the house, path, or avenue? Landscape planting as single specimens or in groups? Screens for undesirable objects, and the like? Second, What trees will suit the soil and climate for the best permanent results?—is the soil damp or dry, sandy or loamy? Third, What trees are available? Whatever your needs, advise us, or, better still, come to the nursery, browse around, and have the fun of selecting as well as designing your own landscape.

Our large trees will give immediate effect. You cannot afford to wait half a lifetime to enjoy the benefits of a tree. We have grown hundreds of them, ready and waiting for you to select. Some are high-branched trees that will let the breeze under; others so low they will hang to the ground.

You need not confine yourself to any particular season for planting. By our method, planting can be done almost any time of the year. During the hot days of July or August, you can select a large shade tree in full leaf, and we will transplant it to your grounds so that you can have immediate benefit of the shade.

ACER platanoides. Norway Maple. Good street and shade tree. Vigorous grower. Dense shade. Sandy loam soil of Long Island suited to them. Each

6 to 8 ft. high	\$2 00
8 to 10 ft. high	4 00
10 to 14 ft. high, 2-in. diam.	12 00
26 to 32 ft. high, 10 to 12 in. diam.	250 00

A. rubrum. Red Maple. Broad, oak-like tree. Brilliant autumn foliage. Each

4 to 6 ft. high	\$1 50
6 to 8 ft. high	2 00

Acer saccharum. Sugar Maple. Tall, ovate tree. Likes heavy soil. Good fall color. Each

12 to 14 ft. high, 2-in. diam.	\$8 00
22 to 26 ft. high, 5 to 6-in. diam.	75 00
24 to 28 ft. high, 6 to 8-in. diam.	125 00
26 to 32 ft. high, 8 to 10-in. diam.	200 00



A view in our nursery showing some of the many large trees. You can have lots of fun wandering through the blocks and picking out trees to fit your purpose. There are trees with short stems or tall stems, oval tops and round tops. It is easy to compare Maple, Linden, Oak, or other rare trees.



Liquidambar or Sweet Gum. This is a painting of the early autumn foliage, but it is impossible to show the glory of the sunshine through the foliage. The cork-ridged twigs and spiny seed-balls help you to know the tree.

AILANTHUS glandulosa. Tree of Heaven. Rapid-growing tree from China. Leaves bright green, with thirteen to twenty-five leaflets. Readily resists city smoke and dry air.

	Each	
7 to 10 ft. high	\$5 00	
12 ft. high	8 00	
14 ft. high	12 00	

CARPINUS betulus. European Hornbeam. Closely related to the beech. Ideal for hedges, screens, or formal planting. Large, broad tree with mass of small leaves.

	Each	10
4 to 6 ft. high	\$4 00	\$37 50
6 to 8 ft. high	10 00	90 00
8 to 10 ft. high	25 00	225 00
10 to 12 ft. high	40 00	
12 to 14 ft. high	60 00	
16 to 18 ft. high	100 00	
18 to 20 ft. high	150 00	
20 to 24 ft. high	200 00	

CERCIDIPHYLLUM japonicum. Katsura Tree. Hardy native tree of Japan. Pyramidal outline. Dense mass of light green foliage fading with tones of yellow and scarlet. A beautiful tree.

	Each	
4 to 6 ft. high	\$4 00	
6 to 8 ft. high	15 00	

FAGUS americana. American Beech. Forms a tall, silvery trunk in the forest, or a broad old tree of great character. Use for lawn, avenue, or screen-planting.

	Each	10
4 to 5 ft. high	\$7 50	\$70 00
6 to 8 ft. high	15 00	125 00
8 to 10 ft. high	25 00	225 00
12 ft. high	60 00	
14 ft. high	75 00	
16 ft. high	100 00	
18 ft. high	150 00	

F. sylvatica. European Beech. Foliage and bark darker than American beech. Excellent hedge or specimen tree. Holds leaves in winter.

	Each	
10 ft. high	\$40 00	
12 ft. high	60 00	
14 ft. high	75 00	
16 ft. high	100 00	
18 ft. high	150 00	
20 ft. high	175 00	
22 ft. high	200 00	

Fagus sylvatica purpurea. Purple Beech. Deep wine-red in early summer, changing to dark green with tinge of red in later summer. Holds leaves in winter.

	Each	
8 to 10 ft. high	\$40 00	
10 to 12 ft. high	50 00	
12 to 14 ft. high	65 00	
14 to 16 ft. high	75 00	
16 ft. high	100 00	
18 ft. high	150 00	

GINKGO biloba. Maidenhair Tree. Leaves fan-shaped, with parallel veins, like the maidenhair fern. Resists smoke, therefore good for city planting.

	Each	
8 ft. high	\$8 00	
10 ft. high, 1½-in. diam.	10 00	
12 ft. high, 2-in. diam.	15 00	
14 ft. high, 3-in. diam.	30 00	
16 ft. high, 4-in. diam.	50 00	
18 to 28 ft. high	Prices on application	

LARIX leptolepis. Japanese Larch. Handsome lawn tree. Early appearance of light green foliage, very cheerful. Looks like evergreen tree.

	Each	
6 to 8 ft. high	\$10 00	
8 to 10 ft. high	40 00	

LIQUIDAMBAR styraciflua. Sweet Gum. Symmetrical tree, with star-shaped leaves and gorgeous fall coloring. Cork-ridged twigs. Ball-like fruit.

	Each	
12 to 14 ft. high, 2 to 3-in. diam.	\$15 00	
14 to 18 ft. high, 3 to 4-in. diam.	40 00	
18 to 20 ft. high, 5 to 6-in. diam.	75 00	
22 to 26 ft. high, 6 to 8-in. diam.	125 00	
24 to 28 ft. high, 8 to 10-in. diam.	200 00	

LIRIODENDRON tulipifera. Tulip Tree. Always straight, clean, and symmetrical. Attains great size.

	Each	
8 to 10 ft. high	\$6 50	
10 to 12 ft. high, 1 to 2-in. diam.	10 00	
12 to 16 ft. high, 2 to 3-in. diam.	15 00	
14 to 18 ft. high, 3 to 4-in. diam.	40 00	
20 to 24 ft. high, 5 to 6-in. diam.	75 00	
24 to 28 ft. high, 6 to 8-in. diam.	125 00	
26 to 30 ft. high, 8 to 10-in. diam.	200 00	

NYSSA sylvatica. Tupelo. Native tree, with horizontal branches and dark, shiny leaves. The autumnal coloring commends its use.

	Each	10
4 to 6 ft. high	\$4 00	\$37 50
6 to 8 ft. high	8 00	75 00

OAKS • QUERCUS

The Oaks represent the sturdiest character of our tree family—long-lived trees that defy ocean blast and prairie wind. There is an Oak for every soil condition. The thought that they are slow-growing is erroneous; when established they grow just as fast as the maple or linden. Long Island is an oak country; 80 per cent of the forest is oak, and the noblest trees left along property-lines and roadsides are Oak. Oak plantings are enduring monuments.

QUERCUS alba. White Oak. The White Oak typifies the Oak of art, literature, and architecture. The king of trees in the eastern states.

	Each	
12 to 14 ft. high, 3-in. diam.	\$35 00	
18 to 22 ft. high, 4-in. diam.	50 00	
20 to 30 ft. high, 5-in. diam.	75 00	
24 to 30 ft. high, 6-in. diam.	100 00	

Q. coccinea. Scarlet Oak. The name describes the autumn coloring. Likes dry soil.

	Each	
12 to 14 ft. high, 2-in. diam.	\$12 00	
14 to 20 ft. high, 3-in. diam.	35 00	
18 to 20 ft. high, 4-in. diam.	50 00	
20 to 30 ft. high, 5-in. diam.	75 00	



Large trees provide a cool playground for the children, besides giving mature beauty to the home landscape. This photo shows a Maple but you can select other trees for a similar purpose which are economical and fully guaranteed.

Quercus imbricaria. Shingle or Laurel Oak. Leaf like laurel, not lobed like other Oaks. Big tree, similar to Pin Oak but heavier foliage.

	Each	10
12 to 18 ft. high, 3-in. diam.	\$35 00	
16 to 20 ft. high, 4-in. diam.	50 00	
16 to 22 ft. high, 5-in. diam.	75 00	
18 to 24 ft. high, 6-in. diam.	100 00	

Q. palustris. Pin Oak. A big, fast-growing tree, with slender, straight, hanging branches. Most graceful and popular of Oaks.

	Each	10
10 to 14 ft. high, 2 to 3-in. diam. . .	\$10 00	\$90 00
12 to 16 ft. high, 3 to 4-in. diam. . .	25 00	225 00
14 to 20 ft. high, 4-in. diam.	50 00	
18 to 20 ft. high, 5-in. diam.	60 00	
20 to 28 ft. high, 6-in. diam.	75 00	
20 to 23 ft. high, 7-in. diam.	100 00	
22 to 23 ft. high, 8-in. diam.	150 00	
24 to 34 ft. high, 9-in. diam.	175 00	
28 to 36 ft. high, 10-in. diam.	250 00	

Q. prinus. Chestnut Oak. Large, sturdy tree on the drier and more sandy soils of Long Island. Leaves like those of chestnut tree.

	Each	10
12 to 14 ft. high, 2-in. diam.	\$12 00	
14 to 20 ft. high, 3-in. diam.	35 00	
18 to 20 ft. high, 4-in. diam.	50 00	

Q. rubra. Red Oak. Big, broad tree, having all the qualifications associated with the name Oak. Not particular as to soil. Autumn foliage deep red.

	Each	10
10 to 12 ft. high, 2-in. diam.	\$12 00	\$110 00
12 to 16 ft. high, 3-in. diam.	35 00	325 00
16 to 20 ft. high, 4-in. diam.	50 00	
18 to 22 ft. high, 5-in. diam.	75 00	

Prices of *Quercus rubra*, continued

	Each
18 to 30 ft. high, 6-in. diam.	\$100 00
20 to 32 ft. high, 7-in. diam.	150 00
24 to 32 ft. high, 8-in. diam.	250 00
26 to 34 ft. high, 10-in. diam.	350 00

Quercus velutina. Black Oak. Recommended for dry situations. Similar to Scarlet Oak in growth and autumn color. Leaves larger and more leathery.

	Each
16 to 20 ft. high, 4-in. diam.	\$50 00
18 to 22 ft. high, 5-in. diam.	75 00
18 to 25 ft. high, 6-in. diam.	100 00
24 to 32 ft. high, 8-in. diam.	250 00
26 to 32 ft. high, 10-in. diam.	350 00

POPULUS nigra fastigiata. Lombardy Poplar. Narrow, pyramidal outline. Does not enjoy life on Long Island after five years. Used for tall screening.

	Each
10 to 12 ft. high	\$5 00

TILIA cordata. Little-leaf European Linden. Small, dark green leaves, with compact, ovate top. One of the few Lindsens that will hold its leaves all summer.

	Each	10
10 to 12 ft. high, 2-in. diam.	\$8 00	\$75 00
12 to 14 ft. high, 3-in. diam.	30 00	
14 to 18 ft. high, 4-in. diam.	75 00	
16 to 20 ft. high, 5-in. diam.	100 00	
18 to 24 ft. high, 6-in. diam.	150 00	
20 to 26 ft. high, 8-in. diam.	200 00	

T. tomentosa. Silver-leaf Linden. More upstanding than the Small-leaf Linden. Leaves deep green above, silvery white beneath. Top symmetrical and elliptical.

	Each	10
3 to 4-in. diam.	\$25 00	
18 to 22 ft. high, 5-in. diam.	50 00	
22 to 26 ft. high, 7-in. diam.	100 00	
24 to 30 ft. high, 8-in. diam.	150 00	
26 to 32 ft. high, 10-in. diam.	250 00	

ULMUS americana. American Elm. Has the ideal arching shape but must be artificially fed and watered on Long Island to get the best trees.

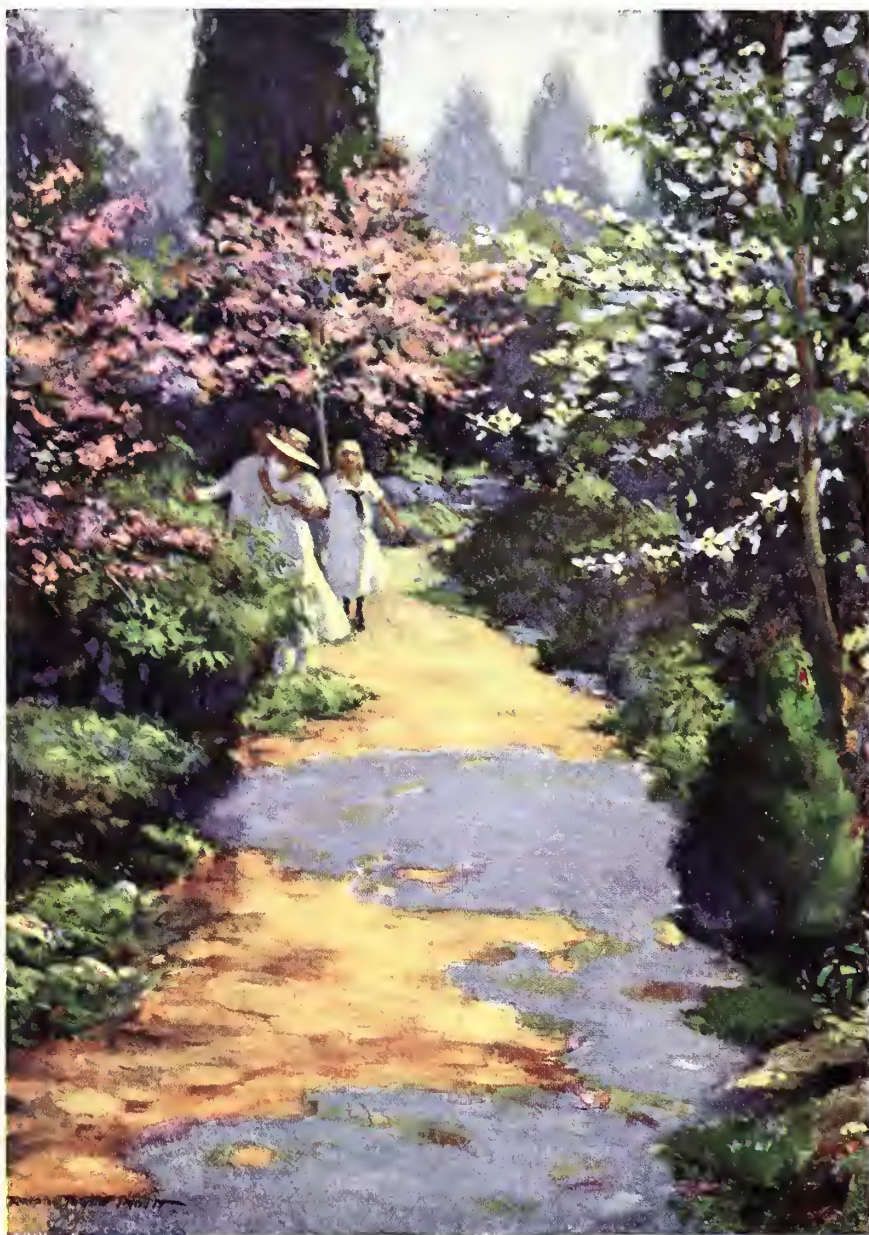
	Each
10 to 12 ft. high, 2 to 3-in. diam.	\$8 00
12 to 16 ft. high, 3-in. diam.	15 00

Large Tree Moving by Hicks

Is a successful operation at almost any time of year. Our men are trained in this work, and the size of the tree puts no restrictions on their ability and skill.



Proof that Oaks will grow just as fast as Maples. This color-photo shows two growths in one season. The lower part of this branch grew in June, the upper part in July and August.



Dogwood bordering path through Cedar grove on estate of Mr. T. A. Havemeyer, Brookville, L. I. The path is edged down with beautiful little plants. Why not make such a walk? Our flowering trees and rock-garden plants, listed under their respective pages, are ideal for the purpose.

Flowering Trees

The most delightful landscapes are those where flowering trees have a large representation. They appear like the work of a master fairy on account of the masses of color that vie with each other so harmoniously throughout the season. Use them as specimens on the lawn, in the shrub border, or hidden in some nook to be discovered as one is rambling about.

AMELANCHIER canadensis. Shadblow. First conspicuous flowering tree of the season. Fleecy white flowers. Dark purple, edible berries. Each 10
3 to 4 ft. high \$0 75 \$7 00

ANDROMEDA arborea (*Oxydendron arboreum*). Lily-of-the-valley-like flowers, with brilliant autumn foliage. Each 10
2 to 3 ft. high \$1 50 \$12 50
3 to 4 ft. high 2 50 22 50
4 to 5 ft. high 4 00 37 50

CHIONANTHUS virginica. White Fringe. Fragrant, shrubby tree. White flowers in May. Each 10
2 to 3 ft. high \$0 75 \$7 00
4 to 5 ft. high 1 50 12 50

CORNUS alternifolia. Pagoda Dogwood. Small tree. Cream-colored flowers. Fruit bluish black. Each
5 to 8 ft. high \$5 00
8 to 10 ft. high 8 00

C. florida. White-flowering Dogwood. Many know the Dogwood and have seen the sign "Spare the Dogwood. It takes years for a branch to grow." In early May, before the leaves appear, it illuminates the woodland with white blossoms, floating like butterflies through the darker parts of the forest, or on the edges massed in horizontal strata, white as snow or tinged with pink. In September its brilliant red berries feed the robins on their south-bound journey. A week or two later the foliage turns red or scarlet with the first sumac and woodbine. In landscape planting it is properly used as a specimen tree, mass planting with shrubs, or bordering evergreen groups and woodland.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft. high	\$0 75	\$7 00
3 to 4 ft. high	3 00	27 50
5 to 6 ft. high	4 00	37 50
6 to 8 ft. high	6 00	57 50
8 to 10 ft. high	8 00	75 00
10 to 12 ft. high	25 00	225 00

Large sizes, prices on application.

C. kousa. Japanese Kousa Dogwood. Blooms several weeks later than *C. florida*. Each 10
3 to 5 ft. high \$5 00 \$45 00
6 to 7 ft. high 10 00 90 00
7 to 8 ft. high 12 00 110 00

C. mas. Cornelian Cherry. Yellow flowers, earlier than forsythia. Red fruit in September. 2 to 3 ft. high, \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10.

CRATÆGUS dunbari. Dunbar Hawthorn. A new Hawthorn with white flowers. The native Hawthorns of western New York and westward have high decorative value—white blossoms and myriads of little red apples to feed birds all winter. Each 10
1½ to 2 ft. high \$1 00 \$9 00
3 to 5 ft. high 3 50

C. oxyacantha. Paul's Double Scarlet Hawthorn. Bright scarlet, double flowers in May. Red fruit. 2 to 3 ft. high, \$2.50 each, \$22.50 for 10.

EVODIA hupehensis. From China. Panicles of yellowish white flowers in midsummer. 6 to 8 ft. high, \$10 each.

HALESIA tetraptera. Silver Bell. Beautiful little tree, hung with snowdrops in early May. Use them for high points in shrub borders. 6 to 8 ft. high, \$5 each.

KÆLREUTERIA paniculata. Golden Rain Tree. Small tree native of China and Japan, with clusters 1 foot long, of bright lemon flowers in midsummer. 4 to 6 ft. high, \$3.50 each.

MALUS. Flowering Crab-apple. Beautiful trees during May, making a magnificent sight with their white, pink, or red blossoms. Weave them among your shrubbery, at edge of woods or in garden.

Named Varieties.	Each	10
3 to 4 ft. high	\$2 00	\$17 50
4 to 6 ft. high	3 50	32 50

Mixed Varieties.	Each	10
3 to 4 ft. high	\$1 50	\$12 50
4 to 6 ft. high	3 00	27 50

PRUNUS serrulata fl.-pl. Japanese Double-flowering Cherry. The blooming of the Cherry is a national festival with the Japanese. They bloom in May; some are fully as beautiful as roses. Each 10

4 ft. high	\$5 00	\$47 50
5 ft. high	8 00	75 00
6 ft. high	10 00	95 00
8 to 10 ft. high	15 00	125 00

P. serrulata pyramidalis. Pyramidal Japanese Flowering Cherry. Double, white flower, tinged with pink. Makes a tree 2 feet wide and 10 feet high. 5 to 7 ft. high, \$10 each.

SOPHORA japonica. Japanese Pagoda Tree. Round-headed tree. Leaves and flowers like locust. Flowers creamy white, borne in panicles in midsummer. 2 to 4 ft. high, \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

FRUIT-BEARING APPLE TREES

The value of large Apple Trees in the landscape is well known. Here is your chance to get big, fine specimens of good varieties.

Winesap	McIntosh
Jonathan	Black Ben
Delicious	

	Each
Trees, 5-in. diam.	\$75 00
6-in. diam.	100 00
7-in. diam.	150 00
8-in. diam.	175 00

Evergreen Trees

The value of evergreens in the landscape is realized more during the winter months when other trees and shrubs are defoliated. Long Island is an all-the-year residence region, and evergreens give the touch of beauty and all-year effect needed. Their especial use is making walls of green for surrounding gardens and courts, shutting out wind and street for comfort and privacy, screening objectionable views, lawn specimens, and the like.

The Firs • Abies

Pyramidal trees, with whorled, spreading branches. The species of this genus are among the handsomest and stately conifers. In color they range from dark green to the light green of White Fir. With them you will find new elements for composing your landscapes.

ABIES homolepis (brachyphylla). Nikko Fir. From the Nikko Mountains in Japan. Likes our climate better than its own relative, the Balsam Fir.

	Each	10
5 ft. high	\$18 00	
6 to 8 ft. high	30 00	
10 ft. high	75 00	
14 ft. high	125 00	
16 ft. high	150 00	
18 to 20 ft. high	200 00	

A. cephalonica. Greek Fir. Foliage dark, shining green, pale beneath. Recommended as lawn specimen or to dignify the background of an evergreen garden.

	Each	10
2 ft. high	\$6 00	\$55 00
3 ft. high	8 00	75 00
5 ft. high	18 00	
8 to 10 ft. high	75 00	

Abies concolor. White Fir. It has a beautiful silver- or blue-green color, contrasting well with the darker evergreens, and is therefore a good substitute for blue spruce. A big, broad-shouldered, sturdy tree well suited for your landscape.

	Each	10
1 to 1½ ft. high	\$4 00	\$37 50
2 ft. high	6 00	55 00
3 ft. high	8 00	75 00
4 ft. high	12 00	110 00
5 ft. high	18 00	
6 to 8 ft. high	30 00	
10 ft. high	75 00	
12 ft. high	100 00	
16 ft. high	150 00	
18 ft. high	200 00	

Japanese Cypress

Chamæcyparis, or Retinospora

These have become more widely planted than any other evergreen from Asia. There are two species in Japan—Sawara Retinospora, light green and plummy, from which have been derived blue and golden forms, all rapid-growing, and Hinoki Cypress, with much darker green foliage, and from which have been derived a whole series of smaller trees.



Block of Japanese Cypress, Arborvitæ, Japanese Yew, and Junipers with foliage of different texture and color. You can pick them out and several can be dug and loaded in your car to take home



Border of Evergreens shutting out noise of highway on estate of Mr. J. Watson Webb, Westbury L. I.

CHAMÆCYPARIS obtusa. Hinoki Cypress. A forest tree of Japan, with shell-like fronds of dark green foliage.			
	Each	10	
2 ft. high	\$6 00	\$55 00	
3 ft. high	10 00	90 00	
4 ft. high	15 00	125 00	
5 ft. high	20 00	175 00	

C. obtusa erecta. Pyramidal form, ascending branches, and bright green foliage.			
	Each	10	
1 to 1½ ft. high	\$2 50	\$22 50	
2 ft. high	6 00	55 00	

C. obtusa gracilis. Slender Hinoki Cypress. Compact, pyramidal form, with dark green foliage. Branchlets with slightly pendulous tips.			
	Each	10	
1 to 1½ ft. high	\$2 50	\$22 50	
2 ft. high	6 00	55 00	
3 ft. high	10 00	90 00	
4 ft. high	15 00	125 00	

C. obtusa magnifica. A vigorous form having deep green foliage with many shadows.			
	Each	10	
1 to 1½ ft. high	\$2 50	\$22 50	
2 ft. high	6 00	55 00	
3 ft. high	10 00	90 00	
4 ft. high	15 00	125 00	

C. pisifera. Sawara Retinospora. Velvety, bright green pyramid. Foliage borne on somewhat pendulous branches.			
	Each	10	
1 to 1½ ft. high	\$2 50	\$22 50	
2 ft. high	6 00	55 00	
3 ft. high	10 00	90 00	
4 ft. high	15 00	125 00	
5 ft. high	20 00	175 00	

C. pisifera aurea. Golden Sawara Retinospora. Golden form of the above.			
	Each	10	
1 to 1½ ft. high	\$2 50	\$22 50	
2 ft. high	6 00	55 00	
3 ft. high	10 00	90 00	
4 ft. high	15 00	125 00	
5 ft. high	20 00	175 00	

Chamaecyparis pisifera filifera. Thread Retinospora. Weeping form, with thread-like branches.			
	Each	10	
1 to 1½ ft. high	\$2 50	\$22 50	
2 ft. high	6 00	55 00	
3 ft. high	10 00	90 00	
4 ft. high	15 00	125 00	
5 ft. high	20 00	175 00	

C. pisifera plumosa. Plume Retinospora. Feathery green foliage. Broad, symmetrical, and dense. Can keep sheared so as not to cover windows.			
	Each	10	
1 to 1½ ft. high	\$2 50	\$22 50	
2 ft. high	6 00	55 00	
3 ft. high	10 00	90 00	
4 ft. high	15 00	125 00	
5 ft. high	20 00	175 00	

C. pisifera plumosa aurea. Golden Plume Retinospora. Golden form of the above.			
	Each	10	
1 to 1½ ft. high	\$2 50	\$22 50	
2 ft. high	6 00	55 00	
3 ft. high	10 00	90 00	
4 ft. high	15 00	125 00	
5 ft. high	20 00	175 00	

C. pisifera squarrosa. Moss Retinospora. Cloudy blue foliage. Stands clipping when used as hedge or specimen.			
	Each	10	
1-1½ ft. high	\$2 50	\$22 50	
2 ft. high	6 00	55 00	
3 ft. high	10 00	90 00	
4 ft. high	15 00	125 00	
5 ft. high	20 00	175 00	

Junipers • Juniperus

JUNIPERUS rigida. Needle Juniper. Upright evergreen. Foliage open and fleecy.			
	Each		
1½ ft. high	\$3 50		
2 ft. high	4 00		
3 ft. high	8 00		
4 ft. high	12 00		
5 ft. high	15 00		
6 to 7 ft. high	25 00		



Jack Pine—the most value for dry, sandy soil, windy locations, and the seashore. Plant as a hedge or mix like a forest.

Juniperus virginiana. Red Cedar. Our native Red Cedar of narrow, pyramidal form.		Each	10
3 ft. high	\$3 00	\$27 50	
4 ft. high	4 00	35 00	
5 ft. high	5 00	45 00	
6 ft. high	6 00	55 00	
7 ft. high	10 00	90 00	
8 ft. high	15 00	125 00	
10 ft. high	25 00	225 00	
12 to 30 ft. high	Prices on application		

J. virginiana glauca. Blue form of the above.		Each	
1½ ft. high	\$3 00		
2 ft. high	5 00		
3 ft. high	10 00		
6 ft. high	20 00		

J. virginiana schottii. Schott's Red Cedar. Like Red Cedar in form and texture, but better.		Each	
3 to 4 ft. high	\$10 00		
5 ft. high	15 00		

Pseudotsuga Douglasi • Douglas Spruce

One of the best evergreens for screening or specimen planting. Foliage light bluish green. The growth is dense and symmetrical.

	Each	10
1½ ft. high	\$3 00	\$27 50
2 ft. high	5 00	45 00
3 ft. high	8 00	75 00
4 ft. high	12 00	110 00

Picea • Spruce

PICEA excelsa. Norway Spruce. A common variety of graceful and rapid growth, for sheltered situations.

	Each	
3 ft. high	\$6 00	
4 ft. high	8 00	

Pines • Pinus

Hicks Nurseries specialize on Pines because Pines specialize on Long Island. They like dry, sandy soils, exposed wind-swept shores, and mountain sides. Most other evergreens prefer swamp and ravine. Valuable as lawn specimens, windbreaks, screens, and hedges.

PINUS banksiana. Jack Pine. Bids defiance to salt-spray, cold wind, and thin soil on ridge-tops. Has picturesque twisted branches.		Each	10
3 ft. high	\$5 00	\$45 00	
4 ft. high	8 00	75 00	
5 to 6 ft. high	10 00	90 00	
7 to 8 ft. high	20 00	175 00	

P. densiflora. Japanese Red Pine. Rapid grower, wide-spreading, picturesque. In age, the broad, open crown presents a charming picture.		Each	
3 ft. high	\$4 00		
4 ft. high	6 00		
5 ft. high	10 00		
8 ft. high	25 00		

P. koraiensis. Korean Pine. A slow-growing White Pine reputed to have been the last straw leading to the Russo-Japanese War.		Each	10
3 ft. high	\$6 00	\$55 00	
4 ft. high	10 00	90 00	
5 ft. high	15 00	125 00	
6 ft. high	25 00		



Meyer's Juniper (see page 32). A new plant from China that has a charming color combination—steel-blue and red. The general effect is like Blue Spruce, but has a tinge of red in the new growth. Use it on the sunny side of the house or to edge down taller evergreens where contrasting color is needed.

Pinus nigra austriaca. Austrian Pine. A heavy, solid dome of green. Ideal for seashore and gravelly, wind-swept situations.

	Each	10
1 to 1½ ft. high	\$3 00	\$27 50
2 ft. high	5 00	45 00
3 ft. high	8 00	75 00
4 ft. high	12 00	

P. parviflora. Japanese White Pine. Just what its name indicates, picturesque, irregular, and dwarf. Contrasts well with planting of darker varieties.

	Each	10
2 ft. high	\$6 00	
3 ft. high	8 00	
5 ft. high	15 00	
7 to 8 ft. high	30 00	
8 to 10 ft. high	50 00	
12 ft. high	75 00	
14 ft. high	100 00	

P. peuce. Macedonian Pine. Medium-sized, dense, pyramidal form. Useful and hardy ornamental of comparatively slow growth. 7 to 8 ft. high, \$40 each.

P. resinosa. Red Pine. Dark green. Stands dry soils. Use with White Pines. Likes sunny location. Makes a pure green, narrow, upright dome.

	Each	10
1 to 1½ ft. high	\$3 00	\$27 50
3 to 4 ft. high	6 00	55 00
5 to 6 ft. high	15 00	125 00
6 to 8 ft. high	25 00	225 00
8 to 10 ft. high	45 00	350 00
10 to 12 ft. high	75 00	
12 to 14 ft. high	100 00	

P. sylvestris. Scotch Pine. The most Pine for the least money; grows fast when young. Resists wind, drought, or cold. Foliage blue-green.

	Each	10
1 to 1½ ft. high	\$1 00	\$9 00
2 ft. high	2 00	17 50
3 ft. high	6 00	55 00
4 ft. high	10 00	90 00
6 to 8 ft. high	18 00	175 00
8 to 10 ft. high	30 00	
12 to 14 ft. high	50 00	

P. strobus. White Pine. Classed as the noblest evergreen in the northeastern United States. They will give you more ways of expressing yourself than any other evergreen. Youthful beauty is succeeded by the beauty of middle age, and picturesque old age.

	Each	10
2 ft. high	\$2 00	\$17 50
3 ft. high	4 00	37 50
4 ft. high	6 00	55 00



Block of Pfitzer's Junipers, 2 to 3-foot spread. Use for mass planting at drive entrance, covering banks, edging down groups of tall evergreens, in the rocky, or house foundation.

Prices of *Pinus strobus*, continued

	Each	10
5 ft. high	\$8 00	\$75 00
6 to 8 ft. high	15 00	125 00
10 ft. high	40 00	375 00
12 ft. high	60 00	550 00
14 ft. high	75 00	
16 ft. high	100 00	
18 ft. high	125 00	
20 ft. high	150 00	
22 ft. high	200 00	
24 ft. high	300 00	

P. thunbergi. Japanese Black Pine. A darker green companion for the Jack Pine. Use for seashore hedges or any sandy, wind-swept situation.

	Each	10
2 ft. high	\$3 00	\$27 50
3 ft. high	4 00	37 50
4 ft. high	6 00	55 00
5 ft. high	10 00	



Japanese Yew Hedge bordering cemetery plots. It is the best evergreen for low hedges and can be kept sheared to the desired height. The foliage is dark green, of fine texture, giving wonderful contrast and effect against the bright green of lawn.



Berries and foliage of Japanese Yew

Yew • Taxus

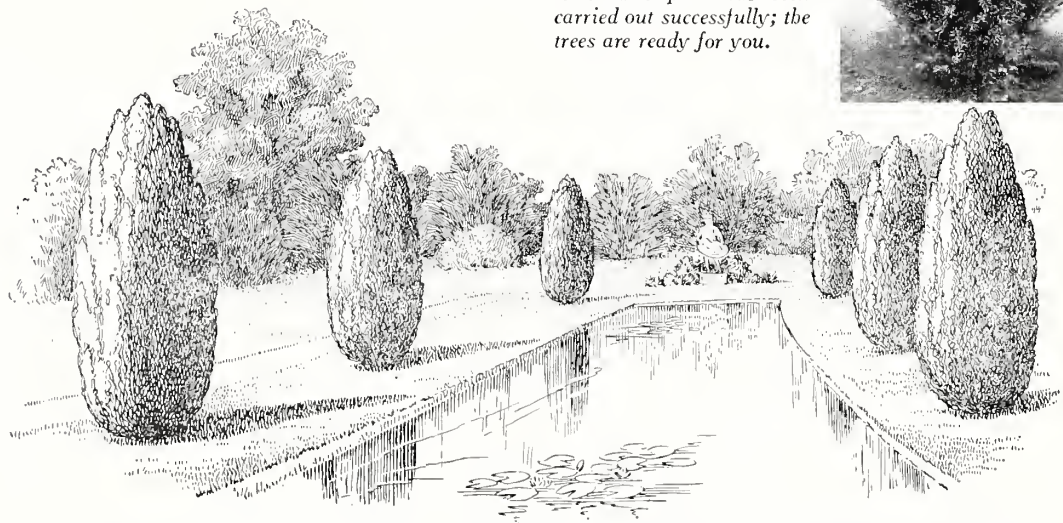
The best evergreen for small places. No matter how fully planted, there is always room for a Japanese Yew. Not affected by cold or heat. It has dark green foliage and red berries. Various forms of height and texture give it a place in almost any location.

TAXUS cuspidata. Japanese Yew. An upright-growing form of Yew with a single trunk.

	Each	10
1 to 1½ ft. high	\$3 50	\$30 00
2 ft. high	8 00	75 00
3 ft. high	15 00	125 00
4 ft. high	25 00	
5 ft. high	40 00	
6 ft. high	60 00	

T. media hicksi. Hicks' Yew. This new variety originated in our nursery. A narrow form useful in formal planting.

	Each	10
1 to 1½ ft. high	\$3 00	\$27 50
2 ft. high	6 00	55 00
3 ft. high	10 00	90 00



Hicks Japanese Yew has the pleasing upright character of the Irish Yew, plus the important point of entire hardiness. The photograph is from a typical specimen, while the drawing shows the dignified appearance in a formal planting.

Arborvitae • Thuja

The White Cedar of northern New York, New England States, and Canada. It prefers the cool and limestone regions. On Long Island it is best adapted to the moist, sandy soil along the south shore.

THUJA occidentalis. American Arborvitae. Quickly makes a pyramidal tree with width about half of height. Foliage bright green in summer, bronze in winter.

	Each	10
1½ to 2 ft. high	\$3 50	\$30 00
3 ft. high	4 00	37 50
4 ft. high	5 00	45 00
5 ft. high	8 00	75 00
6 ft. high	12 00	110 00

T. occidentalis douglasii pyramidalis. Douglas Pyramidal Arborvitae. A choice, dark, pyramidal evergreen with foliage twisted and erect.

	Each	10
1 to 1½ ft. high	\$2 50	\$22 50
2 ft. high	3 50	32 50
3 ft. high	4 00	37 50
4 ft. high	6 00	55 00
5 ft. high	10 00	90 00

T. plicata (T. gigantea). A pyramidal tree, darker and denser than the American type.

	Each
2 ft. high	\$2 50
3 ft. high	3 50
4 ft. high	5 00

AHOME in the country, sheltered from the north winds, is an ambition easy to reach with Hicks' Time-saving Evergreens. More than a generation ago Hicks Nurseries began to grow big evergreens in a way that would be most beautiful, most sure and most economical. The plan has been carried out successfully; the trees are ready for you.



Thuja occidentalis rosenthali. Rosenthal Arborvitæ.

Deep green columnar form of slow growth for formal use.

	Each	10
1 to 1½ ft. high	\$3 00	\$27 50
2 ft. high	4 00	37 50

T. occidentalis wareana. Ware or Siberian Arborvitæ. Denser and brighter green foliage. Fine for hedges.

	Each	10
1 to 1½ ft. high	\$2 50	\$22 50
2 ft. high	3 50	32 50
3 ft. high	4 00	37 50

T. standishi. Rather thick, compressed, bright green foliage. Handsome ornamental tree with rather broad head, quite different from other species.

	Each
1 ft. high	\$4 00
2 ft. high	6 00
3 ft. high	10 00
4 ft. high	25 60



Euonymus radicans vegetus
See page 35

Torreya Nucifera

Very distinct, yew-like plant from Japan. Needs well-protected situation. Habit spreading and bushy. The two-ranked, deep green, lace-shaped leaves are very ornamental.

	Each
8 to 10 ft. high	\$75 00
12 ft. high	100 00

Hemlock • Tsuga

The most graceful evergreen for the northeastern states. Plant it among other trees and shrubs and you have one of the happiest and brightest evergreens imaginable. It is native in a few places on Long Island. Prefers the north slope of the mountain, or the depths of the ravine, where it is sheltered from dry winds and bright sun.

Hemlocks are often spoken of for planting in the shade, but there are two kinds of soil in shady places—moist and dry. Those asking if they can plant Hemlocks or rhododendrons in the shade usually have situations too dry.

As a hedge plant, the Hemlock is one of the best evergreens, because it keeps full and broad at the base. It

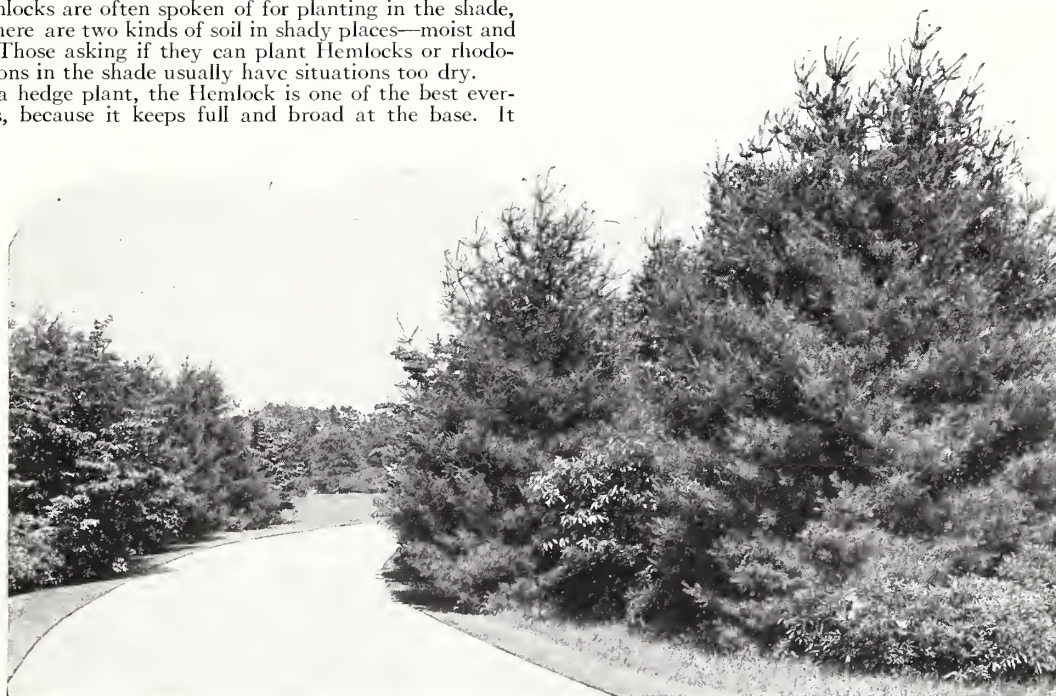
withstands the most severe kind of cutting back, and does best if pruned to a broad, oval form.

TSUGA canadensis. Canada Hemlock. Very graceful tree with dark green foliage, doing best in sheltered situations. Wonderful for hedges.

	Each	10
2 ft. high	\$5 00	\$45 00
3 ft. high	8 00	75 00
4 ft. high	12 00	110 00
5 ft. high	15 00	125 00

T. caroliniana. Carolina Hemlock. More compact and darker green foliage than above. One of the handsomest conifers.

	Each	10
3 ft. high	\$10 00	\$90 00
4 ft. high	15 00	125 00



White Pines and Dogwood grouped along drive on estate of Mr. S. Z. Mitchell, Locust Valley, L. I.
Evergreens are essential to the landscape for all-year effect



Low planting of Junipers and Pachysandra dividing drives on estate of Mr. S. Z. Mitchell, Locust Valley, L. I.
Cedars and Rhododendrons frame the house

Dwarf Evergreens

This list includes evergreens of low or medium height—low-spreading carpets, flat domes, and picturesque miniature trees of low stature. They have a special use in foundation and entrance plantings, feathering down groups of large evergreens, covering banks and slopes. A rock-garden is incomplete without them. Japanese Yew and Junipers are among those most popular and useful.

CHAMÆCYPARIS obtusa compacta. Football Cypress. Semi-dwarf, compact, and bushy. Dark green, wavy foliage. Very handsome. 1 to 1½ ft. high. \$2.50 each, \$22.50 for 10.

C. obtusa nana. Dwarf Hinoki Cypress. Dwarf and compact, with deep shadows; dark green crested fronds. For foundations and rockeries. Each 10

4 to 6 in. high \$1 00 \$9 00

6 to 10 in. high 2 00 17 50

C. obtusa nana aurea. Golden form. Each 10

8 to 12 in. high \$3 50 \$32 50

1 ft. high 4 00 37 50

C. pisifera plumosa nana. Small, velvety green domes for rockery. 4 to 6 in. high, \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

C. pisifera squarrosa nana. Dwarf Moss Retinospora. Cloudy blue dome. Dwarf form of Moss Retinospora. 4 to 6 in. high, \$9 for 10.

JUNIPERUS chinensis pfitzeriana. Pfitzer's Juniper. Ostrich plumes of gray-green, with a lateral growth. Most popular, low, spreading evergreen for foundation, rockery, and garden planting. Each 10

1 to 1½-ft. spread \$3 00 \$27 50

1½ to 2 ft. spread 5 00 45 00

2 to 3-ft. spread 8 00 75 00

3 to 4-ft. spread 15 00 125 00

4 to 5-ft. spread 25 00

J. communis. Common Juniper. Low bird's-nest shape, with horizontal lines. 1 to 2 ft. high, \$2.50 each, \$22.50 for 10.

Juniperus communis depressa plumosa. Low form for rocky nooks and slopes. Each 10

1½ to 2-ft. spread \$3 50 \$32 50

2½ to 3-ft. spread 7 50 70 00

J. communis hibernica. Irish Juniper. Exclamation points for the formal garden. Silvery foliage. Each 10

1 to 1½ ft. high \$2 00 \$17 50

2 ft. high 3 00 27 50

2 to 3 ft. high 5 00 45 00

J. excelsa stricta. Spiny Greek Juniper. An upright-growing cone; cheerful blue-green. Each 10

1 to 1½ ft. high \$2 50 \$22 50

1½ to 2 ft. high 3 00 27 50

J. litoralis. Shore Juniper. A fleecy, yellow green trailer for sandy conditions. Each 10

1 to 1½-ft. spread \$2 50 \$22 50

1½ to 2-ft. spread 3 50

J. squamata meyeri. Meyer's Juniper. A rare and picturesque little evergreen. Deep blue with touch of red at tips. Each 10

1 ft. high \$2 00 \$17 50

1½ ft. high 3 00 27 50

2 ft. high 5 00 45 00

J. virginiana kosteri. Koster's Juniper. A low-spreading and pleasing blue-green. Each 10

1 to 1½-ft. spread \$3 00 \$27 50

3 to 4-ft. spread 15 00

4 to 5-ft. spread 25 00

TAXUS baccata repandens. Spreading English Yew. A form of English Yew, with a low, arching growth of luxuriant dark green foliage. $1\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. wide, \$5 each, \$45 for 10.

T. cuspidata. Japanese Yew. (Upright Form.) An upright-growing form of Yew with a single trunk.

	Each	10
1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high	\$3 50	\$30 00
2 ft. high	8 00	75 00
3 ft. high	15 00	125 00
4 ft. high	25 00	225 00
5 ft. high	40 00	

T. cuspidata. Japanese Yew. (Flat Form.) Like upright form, except low, spreading in growth. Each 10

1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ -ft. spread	\$3 50	\$30 00
2-ft. spread	5 00	45 00
$2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3-ft. spread	8 00	75 00
4-ft. spread	25 00	

T. cuspidata nana. Dwarf Japanese Yew. Makes a compact mass of dark green. Extremely hardy.

	Each	10
6 to 12 in. high	\$3 50	\$30 00
1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high	5 00	45 00
2 ft. high	10 00	

Taxus media hicksi. Hicks' Yew. A new variety and the answer to a hardy substitute for Irish Yew. Discovered in this nursery and destined to be very popular. See illustration, page 30. Each 10

1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high	\$3 00	\$27 50
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. high	4 00	37 50
2 ft. high	6 00	55 00
$2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft. high	10 00	90 00

THUJA occidentalis boothi. Little ball of green. 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high, \$2.50 each, \$17.50 for 10.

T. occidentalis compacta. Compact Arborvitæ. Low, globose, bright green form. Very formal and attractive. Each 10

1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high	\$2 50	\$22 50
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. high	3 00	27 50

T. occidentalis ellwangeriana. Tom Thumb Arborvitæ. A low, broad, pyramidal form. Unique and pleasing.

	Each	10
1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high	\$2 50	\$22 50
2 ft. high	3 50	32 50
3 ft. high	5 00	
4 ft. high	8 00	

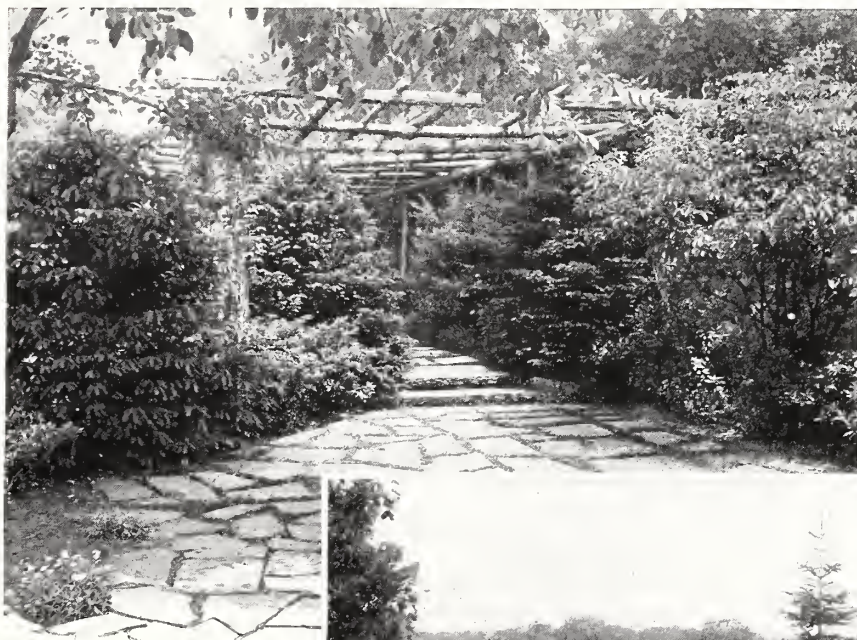
T. occidentalis ericoides. Dwarf, globose form, with soft, fine, dull green foliage. Each 10

1 ft. high	\$2 50	\$22 50
$1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high	3 50	32 50

T. occidentalis woodwardi. One of the best globe-shaped Arborvitæ.

	Each	10
1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high	\$2 50	\$22 50
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. high	3 00	27 50

Japanese Yew, Dogwood, and Azaleas at entrance of walk leading from swimming-pool to indoor tennis-court on estate of Mr. J. Watson Webb, Westbury, L. I.



This charming little rock-garden, on the estate of Mrs. Charles Doscher, Huntington, L. I., borders the path leading to a small water-garden which is also seen. On page 15 is printed a letter, written by Mrs. Doscher, which tells how these and other gardens were made.



Evergreen Shrubs

No landscape or garden is altogether satisfactory without the use of these beautiful plants that afford a wide range of selection in producing some of the most pleasing results. Groups of evergreen shrubs add wonderfully in brightening the winter aspect of our gardens.

Long Island is fortunate in having soil free of lime, with a climate tempered by the ocean, which is just suited for the planting of evergreen shrubs. Boxwood, however, grows better when some lime and bone-meal are mixed in the soil.

Use them at the house foundation, rock and evergreen gardens, covering banks, feathering down groups of tall evergreens, and at edge of woodland along drives. For best results get our advice as to location and care.

ABELIA grandiflora. Glossy Abelia. A graceful shrub with pink bells all summer. 6 to 12 in., 75 ets. each, \$7 for 10.

ANDROMEDA floribunda (*Pieris floribunda*). A gem with light green foliage and clusters of lily-of-the-valley-like flowers. Makes a compact dome. 8 to 12 in. high, \$3.50 each, \$32.50 for 10.

A. japonica (*P. japonica*). Blooms very early and on long racemes. 1 to 1½ ft. high, \$3.50 each, \$32.50 for 10.

AZALEA hinodegiri. Hinodegiri Azalea. Brilliant ear-mine-pink; in early May. 1 to 1½ ft. high, \$3.50 each, \$32.50 for 10.

A. indica alba. India Azalea. White flowers 2½ inches across. Needs shelter. 1½ ft. high, \$5 each, \$45 for 10.

BERBERIS gagnepaini. Black Barberry. A new, upright shrub with dark green leaves. 4 to 5 in. high, \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

Berberis sargentiana. Sargent Barberry. From China. Thick, deep green, spiny leaves. 10 to 12 in. high, \$2 each, \$17.50 for 10.

B. verruculosa. Warty Barberry. Glossy green and bronze all winter. Orange-yellow flowers. Very choice. Ideal rockery plant. 3 to 6 in. high, \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

CALLUNA. Heather. Our supply consists of several varieties differing in foliage and flower. There is no difficulty in its cultivation; It will grow and spread like a great mat of sod. Use it to carpet a sweep of ground or to hold up steep banks. Tuck it in the edge of your foundation planting or to draw out the border of the shrub group. 4 to 8 in. high, 60 ets. each, \$5 for 10.

DAPHNE cneorum. Garland Flower. Little, trailing plant. Pink flowers with spicy fragrance. 8 to 10 in. high, \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10.



Attractive entrance to estate of Wilton Lloyd-Smith, Huntington, L. I. The planting was designed to allow clear vision for safety and consists of Hemlocks, Rhododendrons, Laurel, Leucothoe, and Pachysandra, giving all-year effect and blending well with the natural surroundings. Photo was taken immediately after completion of planting—as the plants grow together, the effect will be enhanced.

EUONYMUS radicans kewensis. Baby Wintercreeper. A diminutive variety with small leaves. Fine for ground-cover and rockery use. 75 cts. each, \$7 for 10.

E. radicans vegetus. Big-leaf Wintercreeper. Has broad, round leaves and orange berries. Can be used as creeper or little dome. See illustration, page 52. 75 cts. each, \$7 for 10.

ILEX crenata. Japanese Holly. Leaves like boxwood; black berries. Each
1 to 2 ft. high \$2 50
3 ft. high 12 00
4 ft. high 18 00

I. crenata microphylla. Little-leaf Japanese Holly. Like above, but smaller leaves. Each
1 to 2 ft. high \$2 50
2 to 3 ft. high 8 00

I. glabra. Inkberry. Round, green bush 3 feet high; small black berries. Use in quantity for evergreen garden and foundation planting. 1 to 1½ ft. high, \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10.

I. opaca. American Holly. Native on Atlantic coast. Worthy of making a place for. It will brighten up any planting. Each
2 to 3 ft. high \$6 00
4 to 5 ft. high 12 00
Larger sizes, prices on application.

KALMIA latifolia. Mountain Laurel. Good all-year-round foliage, with showy bloom. Enjoys shade or sun. A good plant to weave in anywhere. Each
1 to 1½ ft. high \$1 50
2 to 2½ ft. high, seedling grown 3 00
2 to 3 ft. high, collected 2 50
Ask for quantity prices.

LEUCOTHOE catesbaei. Drooping Leucothoe. Long, arching branches, turning bronze in winter. White flowers. See illustration page 36. Each 10
6 to 12 in. high \$1 00 \$9 00
1 to 1½ ft. high 1 50 12 00

MAHONIA aquifolia. Oregon Hollygrape. Looks like dwarf holly. Likes shade. 1 to 1½ ft. high, \$2 each.

PACHISTIMA canbyi. Canby Pachistima. Makes a velvety evergreen mat 6 inches high. Small green and bronze leaves. Excellent ground-cover. 4 to 6 in. high, 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10, \$40 per 100.



Daphne cneorum. See page 34



Rhododendron Catawbiense Hybrid

PACHYSANDRA terminalis. Japanese Pachysandra. Small evergreen 8 inches high; rapid spreader. A good cover-plant for use under trees and among plants. 2 to 6 in. high, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

RHODODENDRON carolinianum. Carolina Rhododendron. Small growing with dense clusters of pink flowers. Each 10
1 to 1½ ft. high \$3 50 \$32 50
1½ to 2 ft. high 5 00 45 00
Seedlings 10 to 12 in. high listed on page 39.

R. catawbiense, Hybrid Seedlings. Bushy, budded plants. Each 10
1 to 1½ ft. high \$2 50 \$22 50
2 ft. high 6 00 55 00
Seedlings 10 to 12 in. high listed on page 39.

R. catawbiense, Named Hybrids. Lavender, rose, red, and white flowers in June. Each
2 to 3 ft. high \$12 00
3 to 4 ft. high 18 00

R. macranthum. Manchurian Rhododendron. Dense clusters of small white flowers. 1 to 2 ft. high, \$2 each.

VIBURNUM rhytidophyllum. Leather-leaf Viburnum. A new plant from western China, with glossy leaves like *Rhododendron maximum*, flat white flowers, and small berries. Try in sheltered portions of evergreen garden. Each 10
1½ to 2 ft. high \$3 00 \$27 50
3 to 4 ft. high 10 00

VINCA minor. Common Periwinkle. A creeper 6 inches high, with blue flowers. 2 to 4 in. high, 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

Dwarf Boxwood (*Buxus suffruticosa*)

We have available many beautiful specimens, 2 to 8 feet high, suitable for foundation, court, or formal planting. If you contemplate planting Boxwood, it would be well to come and see our display. Prices on application.



Leucothoe catesbaei (see page 35). An evergreen shrub, related to Laurel and Rhododendron, useful in combination with them or with evergreens at the house-foundation

Foundation Planting

BY the term "Foundation Planting" we refer to that part of the landscape whose function it is to connect the house with its surroundings. The style of architecture determines largely the landscape treatment, but whatever the treatment may be, it is the most intimate part of the landscape, and therefore deserves the most profound study. Not only should beauty be discovered in the details at close range, but also in the masses or general proportions as viewed at a distance.

We want to help you make such a planting that will be as harmonious and economical as possible. Too often we see ugly plantings that have overgrown and covered up the windows. Evergreen shrubs and dwarf evergreens usually serve the purpose best because they are of slow growth and give all-year effect.

The illustrations of Hicks' results give some idea of proper planting, but each individual house, however, has architecture and conditions which require different treatment. Better have our representative call, or send us a rough plan with dimensions and we will help you design a planting of better taste than usual.



Deciduous Shrubs make a quick, economical foundation planting, but are effective only when in leaf and flower. For all-year effect, evergreens are best.



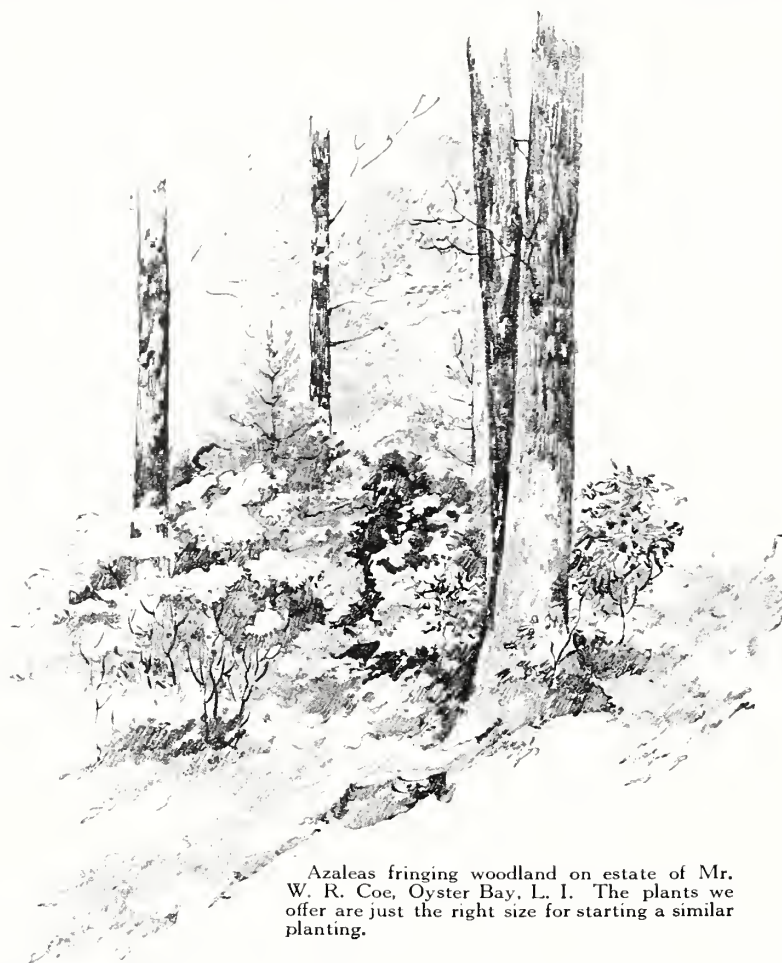
Large Japanese Yew (flat form) giving practically the same effect as dwarf boxwood, only hardier and less expensive. Laurel and edging of *Pachysandra* also shown.



A pleasing Hicks' planting, at the residence of Mr. George Baldwin, Westbury, L. I., blending well with architecture of house and lawn. It is composed of Japanese Cypress at corners, Pfitzer's Juniper under windows, and Japanese Yew at entrance. An underplanting of Pachysandra, Pachistima, Heather, or Wintercreeper should be used to eliminate the bare ground between the plants, thereby giving more finished effect.



Residence of Mrs. Edmond Guggenheim, Roslyn, L. I. This is another Hicks' planting showing the use of Japanese Yew (flat form) and underplanting of Pachysandra. The dark, rich green of the Yew contrasts well with the natural stone entrance, making a charming planting which will remain so because it is designed of right material.



Azaleas fringing woodland on estate of Mr. W. R. Coe, Oyster Bay, L. I. The plants we offer are just the right size for starting a similar planting.

Rhododendrons, Azaleas, and Others of the Heath Family

Seeing is believing. The ease of having the best is demonstrated by visiting our new nursery, a mile east in the woodland five hundred feet south of the Jericho Turnpike. Just drive in and walk around. Thousands of plants are being manufactured.

Here you are in a woodland beautiful. The crows know it is wild and quiet. How vigorous and happy the plants are! The Japanese bell-flower shoots up like a Lombardy poplar. The holly is fat and glossy. The little hemlocks are as fluffy as a puppy. If it is late winter, the white bells of *Andromeda floribunda* show what they will do in April. Its relative, *Andromeda arborescens*, shows how a dogwood-like tree can have lily-of-the-valley-like flowers in August. Here is a comparatively new species, Carolina Rhododendron, broad, solid plants, bright green or red bronze in winter, having hundreds of pink bells in early June before the other Rhododendrons.

The broad, green leaves of Rhododendrons show they are happy. Here are little Rhododendrons, only 8 inches high, with a fat bud. Here are others without buds, but a high percentage will make bloom-buds this year. They are the size to buy for economy or quantity.

And Azaleas so full of buds and with such wide balls of new feeding-roots that they cannot be better. If it is late April, the *Azalea dahurica* is a sheet of rose-purple. If it is early May, *Azalea rasevi* is like a peach-blow vase.

Beauty, fragrance, and quiet. You have found it. Come again. Come often. Tell your friends. Here is a factory. You pick your plants as they are passing through the factory. You pick whatever age and expense you wish. The final result is visible. If you pick small, you have the fun of production and of economy. If you pick big, you have the satisfaction of immediate planting results and little need to thin out later. If the color does not suit, you can change the plants.

Seedling Azaleas and Rhododendrons

Yes, we actually are manufacturing these choice plants by the thousands. It is the first opportunity you have had to get many of them of an economical size in quantity.

Botanically speaking, Azaleas and Rhododendrons are alike. For landscape purposes, however, they are easily separated by their general appearance. You recognize Rhododendrons by the rather large evergreen leaves and Azaleas by the small, mostly deciduous foliage. They can be harmoniously planted together—many Azaleas will have finished blooming when the Rhododendrons begin.

All they ask is lime-free soil and a 6-inch mulch of leaves. Look about and you will see they are good-natured and easily adapt themselves to a variety of situations. They do best, however, when associated with trees which shelter and protect them.

Nothing in flowers quite equals Azaleas and Rhododendrons for making interesting bits of color in all sorts of unexpected places—here and there a flame of orange and red, a patch of lavender, a drift of pink, or a sheet of the purest white stands forth. They can be arranged in harmonious sweeps of color on the hillsides, on edge of woodland, along drives or in glades. If you have thought of them as something you can buy by the thousand to make sheets of color such as seen on large estates in England, you are right. Here is your opportunity to make such a scene here in America. Their use on the small place is in the garden or shrub-border and house-foundation planting. Select the color you like and take them with you. Return for another load.

DON'T FAIL TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THIS RARE OPPORTUNITY

Plants Here Offered Are 10 to 12 Inches High

	10	100		10	100
RHODODENDRON carolinianum	\$12 50	\$100 00	Azalea kaempferi. Orange-red	\$12 50	\$100 00
R., Hybrid Seedlings	17 50	150 00	A. vaseyi. Pink	12 50	100 00
AZALEA arborescens. White	10 00	75 00	A. viscosa. White	10 00	75 00
A. dahurica. Rose-purple	15 00	125 00			



Azalea

A view of our Azalea and Rhododendron farm showing how we are growing by the thousands the plants offered above. The two inserts are average plants lifted from this block, and show what fine, healthy, vigorous plants they are, with good mass of fibrous roots which insures success in transplanting.

Rhododendron

Flowering Shrubs

Flowering shrubs are valuable landscape material for spreading sweeps of color and variation of foliage. Their use breaks up the flat monotony that often spoils home landscapes.

They are economical because they mature rapidly. In a year or two, with good soil and cultivation, they will develop into dense masses of foliage higher than the eye-level, serving effectively as screens and boundaries along highways or adjoining properties, and partitions for the formal garden, vegetable-garden, or other features of the premises. They make attractive enclosures for the forecourt, service-court, and laundry-court, and are also adapted for planting at the base of the house or other buildings. Many other uses may occur to you.

ACER ginnala. Amur Maple. The earliest autumn color—brilliant red. Grows 12 feet high. Each 10
3 to 4 ft. high \$0 75 \$7 00
5 to 6 ft. high 2 00 17 50

AMYGDALUS communis. Pink and White Double-flowering Almond. An old-fashioned shrub, 2 feet high, with little, pink, double flowers along stems in May. 3 to 4 ft. high, \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10.

ARALIA pentaphylla. Five-leaved Aralia. Medium-growing shrub, valuable for attractive foliage. 1½ to 2 ft. high, 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

ARONIA arbutifolia. Red Chokeberry. Native shrub 3 to 5 feet high. White flowers and red berries persisting till late fall. Each 10
1 to 2 ft. high \$0 75 \$7 00
2 to 3 ft. high 1 00 9 00

The Azaleas

These are among the showiest of ornamental shrubs and should have a place in every landscape. Their particular purpose is spreading sweeps of color in the garden, at edge of woodland, along drive, or in the shrub and evergreen border. They thrive in moist, well-drained soils, preferring those containing leaf-mold. Forest leaves, held in place by a light sprinkling of earth, will serve the purpose. Let us help you make an Azalea-garden which it will be a delight to invite your friends to see.

Azalea arborescens. Sweet Azalea. White with red stamens; very fragrant. 1 to 1½ ft. high, \$1.25 each, \$10 for 10.

A. dahurica. The first to display its beauty in early spring. Flowers are beautiful shade of rose-purple. 1 to 1½ ft. high, \$3 each, \$27.50 for 10.



A border planting of Flowering Shrubs. Is not this the best way to separate your property from your neighbor's? You have beauty of flowers and berries and the joy of watching the birds make merry amongst the various textures of foliage. We can bring you a truck-load of shrubs almost any time of the year.



Garden of the late Prof. C. S. Sargent at Brookline, Mass. You can follow the same informal plan. Tall-growing shrubs, with smaller shrubs in front, edged off with perennials and bulbs. An evergreen placed here and there greatly adds to the effect.

This plate is reproduced by permission of The Macmillan Company, from the Cyclopaedia of Horticulture, edited by L. H. Bailey. Copyrighted 1927 by The Macmillan Company.

- Azalea kaempferi.** Torch Azalea. Bright orange-red blossoms in May. 1 to 2 ft. high, \$3 each, \$27.50 for 10.
- A. mucronulata.** Mongolian Azalea. Plant and flower similar to *Dahurica*—rose-purple. . . . Each 10
8 to 12 in. high \$1 50 \$12 50
1 to 1½ ft. high 3 00 27 50
- A. nudiflora.** Pinxter Bloom. Flowers deep pink; profuse and very showy. Each 10
1 to 1½ ft. high \$1 00 \$9 00
2 to 2½ ft. high 3 00 27 50
- A. vaseyi.** Pinkshell Azalea. The most beautiful pink variety with large flowers. 1 to 1½ ft. high, \$1 each, \$9 for 10.
- A. viscosa.** Swamp Azalea. Fragrant white and pink tinted blossoms. 1 to 2 ft. high, \$1 each, \$9 for 10.
- BERBERIS thunbergi.** Japanese Barberry. Used extensively for hedges. Glow of red berries all winter. 1 to 1½ ft. high, 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100.
- B. thunbergi minor.** Box Barberry. Dwarf form of Japanese Barberry. Small leaf. 1 ft. high, 75 cts. each, \$7 for 10.
- B. vulgaris.** Common Barberry. Good border plant, growing 8 feet high. Graceful, arching branches with long clusters of red fruit. Each 10
1 to 2 ft. high \$0 35 \$3 00
2 to 3 ft. high 50 4 50
- CALYCANTHUS floridus.** Common Sweet Shrub. Fragrant brown flowers. You remember carrying the sweet-scented buds in your handkerchief when a child. Grows 5 feet high. Each 10
1½ to 2 ft. high \$0 50 \$4 50
2 to 3 ft. high 75 7 00

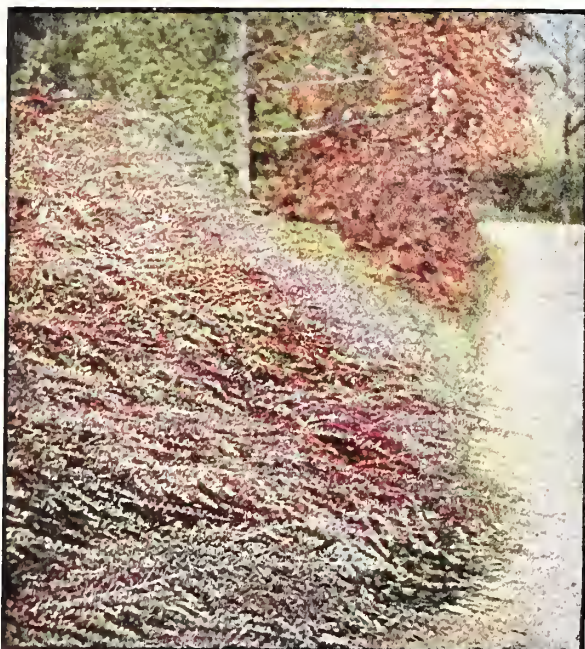
- CALLICARPA japonica.** Japanese Beauty Bush. Valuable for its wealth of bright violet-colored berries in early autumn. 1 to 2 ft. high, 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.
- CEPHALANTHUS occidentalis.** Button Bush. Clusters of white balls in July. Makes large, round bush. Each 10
1½ to 2 ft. high \$0 50 \$4 50
3 to 4 ft. high 1 00 9 00
- CHIONANTHUS virginica.** White Fringe. Shrubby tree 15 feet high; white flowers in May. Each 10
1 to 2 ft. high \$0 50 \$4 50
2 to 3 ft. high 75 7 00
- CLETHRA alnifolia.** Summer Sweet. Finger-like spikes of fragrant white flowers in July. 2 to 3 ft. high, 75 cts. each, \$7 for 10.
- CORNUS mas.** Cornelian Cherry. Tall shrub with yellow flowers earlier than *forsythia*. Red fruit in September. Very ornamental. 2 to 3 ft. high, \$2 each, \$17.50 for 10.
- C. paniculata.** Gray Dogwood. Panicles of white flowers in June and July. White berries in September that are enticing to birds. Each 10
2 ft. high \$0 75 \$7 00
3 to 4 ft. high 1 00 9 00
- C. sibirica.** Coral Dogwood. The most showy winter shrub, with charming red bark all winter. White flowers in summer and pearly white berries in fall. Each 10
1 to 1½ ft. high \$0 50 \$4 50
2 to 3 ft. high 75 7 00
3 to 4 ft. high 1 00 9 00

CORYLUS americana. American Hazelnut. Grow your own nuts. Plant in hedge or shrubbery. Each 10			
2 to 3 ft. high	\$0 50	\$4 50	
4 to 5 ft. high	1 00	9 00	
C. colurna. Constantinople Hazelnut. A tree Hazel from Europe. Edible nuts. Each 10			
5 to 6 ft. high	\$5 00	\$45 00	
6 to 8 ft. high	7 00	65 00	
8 to 10 ft. high	10 00	90 00	

The Cotoneasters

Beautiful plants introduced from China and proving to be the most useful of foreign shrubs. Some have evergreen foliage. Their gracefulness of habit and beauty of flower and fruit make them most ideal for planting at the house foundation, entrances, hedges, or cover planting. Also see Rare Plant List.

- Cotoneaster dielsiana.** Diel's Cotoneaster. Tall-growing, with showy, bright red fruit. 2 to 3 ft. high, \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10.
- C. divaricata.** Spreading Cotoneaster. Glossy, dark green leaves with red berries all winter. 1 to 2 ft. high, \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10.
- C. foveolata.** Big, tall-growing, with handsome autumn-tinted foliage and black fruit. Each 10
- | | | |
|---------------------------|--------|--------|
| 1 to 2 ft. high | \$0 75 | \$7 00 |
| 2 to 3 ft. high | 1 25 | 11 50 |
| 3 to 4 ft. high | 2 50 | 22 50 |
- C. horizontalis.** Rock Cotoneaster. Low-growing. For rock-gardens and cover-planting. Each 10
- | | | |
|----------------------------|--------|--------|
| 4 to 6 in. high | \$0 75 | \$7 00 |
| 6 to 8 in. high | 1 00 | 9 00 |
| 8 to 12 in. high | 1 50 | 12 50 |
- C. rotundifolia.** Round-leaf Cotoneaster. Prostrate-growing. Bright red fruit. 4 to 8-in. spread, 75 ets. ea.
- C. simonsi.** Tall-growing. Handsome fall fruit and foliage. 1½ to 2 ft. high, 75 ets. each, \$7 for 10.
- C. zabeli.** Zabel's Cotoneaster. Slender, graceful branches. Red, hanging fruits. 1 ft. high, \$1 each, \$9 for 10.



Cotoneaster horizontalis. Its greatest beauty is in its multitude of handsome red berries which hang on until late winter. Valuable as ground-cover or as a covering on banks.



Street-boundary planting of Flowering Shrubs

- CYDONIA japonica.** Japanese Quince. Brilliant red flowers in early May. 2 to 3 ft. high, \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10.

The Deutzias

Vigorous shrubs, with showy flowers and of easy culture, thriving in almost any soil. They give striking effects in garden or border plantings. Include them in your shrub list.

- Deutzia gracilis.** Slender Deutzia. Low-growing mounds of white flowers in May. 1 to 1½ ft. high, 75 ets. each, \$7 for 10.
- D. lemoinei.** Lemoine Deutzia. Showy white flowers. Broad and bushy, and not too high. 1 to 1½ ft. high, 75 ets. each, \$7 for 10.
- D. scabra, Pride of Rochester.** Double white flowers in June, with band of pink on outside petals. Strong, upright shrub 8 feet high. Each 10
- | | | |
|---------------------------|--------|--------|
| 2 to 3 ft. high | \$0 50 | \$4 50 |
| 3 to 4 ft. high | 75 | 7 00 |
| 4 to 5 ft. high | 1 00 | 9 00 |

- ELÆAGNUS umbellata.** Autumn Eleagnus. Grows 12 feet high, producing masses of red berries that give food for birds and a touch of color when leaves fall. Each 10
- | | | |
|----------------------------|--------|--------|
| 1½ to 2 ft. high | \$0 50 | \$4 50 |
| 3 to 4 ft. high | 75 | 7 00 |
| 4 to 5 ft. high | 1 00 | 9 00 |
| 5 to 6 ft. high | 2 00 | 17 50 |

- EUONYMUS alatus.** Winged Euonymus. Brilliant fall foliage and red fruit. Grows about 5 feet high. 3 to 4 ft. high, \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

Forsythia • The Golden Bells

Few, if any, spring-flowering shrubs can equal the splendor and brilliancy of the Forsythia. By the middle of April it commences to hang out its festoons of golden bells. The different forms vary in growth from 6 to 10 feet. Excellent for hedges.

- Forsythia intermedia densiflora.** Border Forsythia. A heavier-blooming form of Fortune's Forsythia.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft. high	\$0 50	\$4 50
3 to 4 ft. high	75	7 00
4 to 5 ft. high	1 50	12 50
5 to 6 ft. high	2 00	17 50



You recall the bright yellow flowers of Forsythia or Golden Bell as the advent of spring. Here is something ten days earlier and nearly as bright. It can be used in place of a tall-growing shrub, but it is a small-growing, broad, flowering tree making handsome specimens in any location. In midsummer its fruits are of the shape and color of sour cherries and have pits like olives.

Cornus mas or Cornelian Cherry. See plants listed on page 41.

FORSYTHIA, continued

- F. intermedia spectabilis.** Showy Border Forsythia. An improvement on its parent, Fortune's Forsythia. 1 to 2 ft. high, 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.
- F. suspensa.** Weeping Forsythia. A weeping form of Fortune's Forsythia. Each 10
 1 to 2 ft. high \$0 50 \$4 50
 3 to 4 ft. high 75 7 00
- F. viridissima.** Greenstem Forsythia. Excellent foliage that lasts until early winter. Deep yellow flowers. 3 to 4 ft. high, \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

HYDRANGEA arborescens. Smooth Hydrangea. Flat-topped clusters of white flowers all summer.

	Each	10
1½ to 2 ft. high	\$0 50	\$4 50
2 to 3 ft. high	75	7 00
3 to 4 ft. high	1 00	9 00

- H. paniculata grandiflora.** Peegee Hydrangea. Large, showy flowers in August and September. Hand-somest. Each 10
 1 to 2 ft. high \$0 50 \$4 50
 2 to 3 ft. high 75 7 00

HYPERICUM densiflorum. St. John's-wort. Flowers like little balls of gold all summer. 3 to 4 ft. high, \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

ILEX verticillata. Common Winterberry. Holly-like berries all winter. Grows 8 feet high. 1½ to 2 ft. high, 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

KERRIA japonica. Kerria. Old-fashioned shrub with yellow flowers. 1 to 2 ft. high, 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

K. japonica fl.-pl. Double Kerria. Same as above, except double flowers. 1 to 2 ft. high, 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

LIGUSTRUM ovalifolium. California Privet. The most popular hedge plant. Each 10 100
 2 to 3 ft. high \$0 25 \$2 00 \$15 00
 3 to 4 ft. high 35 3 00 25 00

L. regelianum. Regel Privet. Grows 8 feet high, with horizontal, spreading branches. Its blue-black fruit feeds the birds in late winter. 1½ to 2 ft. high, 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

Suggestions for Hedges

Most people are acquainted with Japanese Barberry and Privet as hedge plants. For an economical frame around the flower-garden, or to divide your property from your neighbor's, we recommend the following because of gracefulness of foliage and beauty of flower and fruit:

Spiræa Van Houttei	Forsythia
Snowberry	Coralberry
Arrowwood	



Hydrangea



Tatarian Honeysuckle. Most of the Bush Honeysuckles are big, sturdy, upright shrubs that make a good appearance the year round. They can form the background of your shrubbery or be used where you need a tall screen.

Lonicera • The Bush Honeysuckles

Handsome, upright shrubs, valuable for border or mass planting. Most varieties have showy flowers, some very fragrant, and bright berries which are a principal food-supply of the catbirds and robins during July and August.

Lonicera fragrantissima. Winter Honeysuckle. Big shrub. Fragrant yellow flowers January to May. Each 10

2 to 3 ft. high	\$0 75	\$7 00
3 to 4 ft. high	1 00	9 00

L. standishi. Standish Honeysuckle. Fragrant, cream blossoms, sometimes covered with ice in early spring. Grows 5 to 7 feet high. Each 10

3 to 4 ft. high	\$1 00	\$9 00
4 to 5 ft. high	1 50	12 50

L. tatarica. Tatarian Honeysuckle. Upright shrub with pink or white flowers, and heavily fruited in July and August with currant-like fruit. Each 10

2 ft. high	\$0 50	\$4 50
3 ft. high	75	7 00
4 ft. high	1 00	9 00
5 ft. high	1 50	12 50
5 to 6 ft. high	2 00	17 50

MYRICA carolinensis. Northern Bayberry. The grey, wax-covered berries were used by the early settlers in making candles. Good foliage. Fine for dry ground. Each 10

1 to 2 ft. high	\$0 50	\$4 50
2 to 3 ft. high	1 50	12 50

PHOTINIA villosa. Chinese Christmas Berry. Large shrub, with a profusion of white flowers in May and clusters of red berries in autumn. Each 10

1½ to 2 ft. high	\$0 50	\$4 50
2 to 3 ft. high	75	7 00
4 to 5 ft. high	2 00	17 50
6 to 7 ft. high	3 50	30 00

Philadelphus • The Mock Oranges

Free-flowering shrubs with showy, mostly fragrant flowers, which appear in late spring or early summer. Their beauty, grace, and fragrance make them well suited for garden and specimen planting.

Philadelphus coronarius. Sweet Mock Orange. Large, sweet, white flowers in early June. Each 10

2 to 3 ft. high	\$0 50	\$4 50
3 to 4 ft. high	75	7 00
4 to 5 ft. high	1 00	9 00
5 to 6 ft. high	1 50	12 50

P. falconeri. Star Mock Orange. Arching branches with white, starry flowers. Each 10

2 to 3 ft. high	\$1 00	\$9 00
3 to 4 ft. high	2 00	17 50

P. virginial. Fragrant Syringa. Highly fragrant, crested, double, white flowers. Each 10

2 to 3 ft. high	\$1 00	\$9 00
3 to 4 ft. high	2 00	17 50

PRUNUS tomentosa. Nanking Cherry. A low, round shrub about 4 feet high, with myriads of bright pink flowers in May. Each 10

2 to 3 ft. high	\$1 00	\$9 00
4 to 5 ft. high	2 50	22 50

RHODOTYPOS kerrioides. Jetbead. Single, white flowers in May. Black berries in autumn. 1½ to 2 ft. high, 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

SALIX multinervis. Japanese Pussy Willow. The earliest and largest Pussy Willow. 1½ to 2 ft. high, 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.



Philadelphus (Mock Orange)

Make Plants Your Hobby

You don't have to buy them all at one time. In fact, the most enjoyment can be had by adding a group whenever you feel like it. Most of our plants can be had in small, economical sizes which you can plant at any time.

A small amount invested in Flowering Shrubs will add greatly to the value of your home landscape. Rockeries seem to be the vogue. If interested, study our lists of Azaleas, Cotoneasters, Dwarf Evergreens, and Evergreen Shrubs. Remember, it is just as easy to grow rare plants as it is the common ones, and there is a great deal more satisfaction.

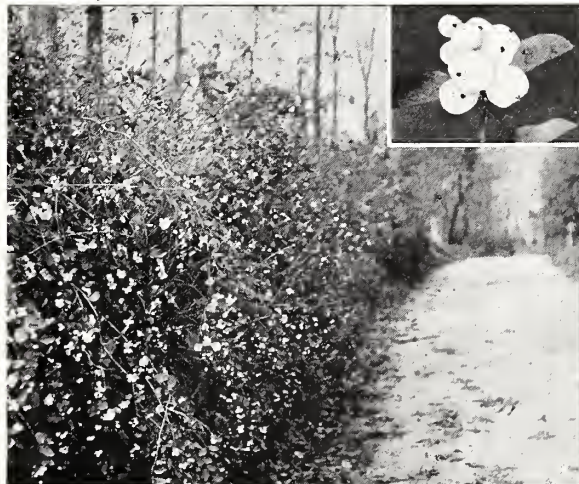


Enkianthus campanulatus. See page 50. A dainty and rare tree, flowering in iris-time. There are many more interesting, pretty plants that you can discover in the Hicks Nurseries. You are welcome to go around the Nursery at any time. Pick flowers where they are plentiful, or foliage to remember them by, and decide what is good enough for your garden.

The Spireas

Showy, free-flowering shrubs of inestimable garden value. In general, they are graceful, compact bushes of great hardiness. The Van Houtte Spirea is one of the best and most commonly used. It is a fountain of white in late spring and attains a height of 5 to 6 feet. An ideal shrub for hedging. Anthony Waterer is another popular variety, growing 2 to 3 feet high, with flat clusters of pink or red flowers in summer.

- Spiraea bumalda*, Anthony Waterer. Deep pink flowers in flat heads during summer. Each 10
 1 to 1½ ft. high \$0 50 \$4 50
 2 to 3 ft. high 75 7 00
S. callosa alba. Dwarf White Spirea. Dome 2 to 3 feet high. White flowers in June. 1 to 2 ft. high, 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.



Snowberry on bank. White berries in late summer and autumn.

THE SPIREAS, continued

- S. douglasii*. Douglas Spirea. Upright shrub with deep pink flowers in panicles. 2 to 3 ft. high, 75 cts. each, \$7 for 10.
S. prunifolia. Bridalwreath. Branches studded with little white flowers in May. Each 10
 1 to 2 ft. high \$0 75 \$7 00
 2 to 3 ft. high 1 00 9 00
S. thunbergii. Thunberg Spirea. Feathery green foliage. A white snowdrift in May. 2 to 3 ft. high, 75 cts. each, \$7 for 10.
S. tomentosa. Hardhack. Deep pink flowers in narrow dense spikes. Each 10
 2 to 3 ft. high \$0 75 \$7 00
 4 to 5 ft. high 1 00 9 00
S. van houttei. Van Houtte Spirea. A fountain of white the latter part of May. Each 10
 2 to 3 ft. high \$0 50 \$4 50
 3 to 4 ft. high 75 7 00
 4 to 5 ft. high 1 00 9 00

- SYMPHORICARPOS racemosus*. Common Snowberry. Grows 3 feet high, with berries like white marbles in September and October. Valuable for edging down shrubbery or covering banks. Each 10 100
 1½ to 2 ft. high \$0 50 \$4 50 \$40 00
 2 to 3 ft. high 75 7 00 65 00

- S. vulgaris*. Coralberry. Low, arching shrub with deep red berries. Good for bank plantings. Each 10 100
 1 to 2 ft. high \$0 50 \$4 50 \$40 00
 2 to 3 ft. high 75 7 00 65 00
 3 to 4 ft. high 1 00 9 00 85 00

- SYMPLOCOS paniculata*. Asiatic Sweetleaf. Robin's-egg-blue berries in early autumn. Very choice. Each 10
 2 to 3 ft. high \$1 00 \$9 00
 3 to 4 ft. high 3 00 22 50
 4 to 5 ft. high 4 50 42 50



The hunger for autumn color is best satisfied by Amur (Siberian) Maple, a comparatively little-known tree. It supplies the first autumn color, turning about September 15. A hedge, a group, or the addition of a few to the back of the shrubbery will add distinction to your place.

SYRINGA (Named Varieties). Lilac. Beloved for beauty of flower and fragrance. Best not to depend on Lilacs for foliage. They need heavier soil than that on most of Long Island.

	Each	10
1½ to 2 ft. high	\$1 50	\$12 50
2 to 3 ft. high	2 00	17 50

S. (Mixed). Lilac.

	Each	10
1½ to 2 ft. high	\$0 75	\$7 00
2 to 3 ft. high	1 00	9 00
3 to 4 ft. high	1 50	12 50

S. persica. Persian Lilac. Graceful shrub with arching branches and pale lilac flowers. Splendid for hedges. 3 to 4 ft. high, \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10.

The Viburnums

Hardy shrubs with showy flowers and foliage. Most species produce a profusion of attractive berries in clusters. In autumn the foliage often assumes brilliant and intense colors. Splendid for mass planting.

Viburnum cassinoides. Withe-rod. Vigorous shrub 5 feet high, with white flowers. Pink and blue berries in September. 3 to 4 ft. high, \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

V. dentatum. Arrowwood. Large shrub 8 to 12 feet high, with white, flat-topped flower-clusters in May and blue berries in October.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft. high	\$0 75	\$7 00
3 to 4 ft. high	1 00	9 00
4 to 5 ft. high	2 00	17 50

V. lentago. Nannyberry. Large shrub, with dark green leaves. White flowers; blue-black fruit.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft. high	\$0 75	\$7 00
3 to 4 ft. high	1 00	9 00

V. opulus. European Cranberry. Large shrub with flat-topped flower-heads of white. Conspicuous red berries, long persistent.

THE VIBURNUMS, continued

Prices of Viburnum opulus	Each	10
2 to 3 ft. high	\$0 75	\$7 00
3 to 4 ft. high	1 00	9 00
4 to 5 ft. high	1 50	12 50
V. opulus nanum. Dwarf Viburnum. Very dwarf, compact shrub for rockeries. 6 to 12 in. high, \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10.		
V. opulus sterile. Common Snowball. An old-fashioned shrub with balls of white flowers 3 inches in diameter on Decoration Day. One of the best.		
	Each	10
1½ to 2 ft. high	\$0 50	\$4 50
2 to 3 ft. high	75	7 00
V. pubescens affine. Broad shrub. White flowers and black fruit.		
	Each	10
3 to 4 ft. high	\$1 50	\$12 50
4 to 5 ft. high	2 50	22 50
V. tomentosum. Doublefile Viburnum. Flat-topped clusters of white flowers. Very showy.		
	Each	10
1½ to 2 ft. high	\$0 75	\$7 00
2 to 3 ft. high	1 00	9 00

The Weigelas

These are justly classed among the showiest of flowering shrubs. Those listed are vigorous-growing varieties of spreading habit. In May and June they are a mass of blooms.

Weigela, Eva Rathke. Red Weigela. The Weigela is one of the most useful shrubs on account of its vigorous growth and free-flowering habit. Has crimson flowers that cover the whole bush.

	Each	10
1½ to 2 ft. high	\$0 50	\$4 50
2 to 3 ft. high	75	7 00

W. rosea. Rose-colored Weigela. Most popular variety with pink bells in May and June.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft. high	\$0 75	\$7 00
3 to 4 ft. high	1 00	9 00
4 to 5 ft. high	1 50	12 50



Block of Weigela rosea. Our shrubs are not small, scrawny plants. They are big and broad, giving effective results at once.



Japanese
Bush Cranberry



Burning Bush, Euonymus



Bittersweet



High-Bush
Cranberry

Berry-Bearing Shrubs Furnish Food for Song- and Game-Birds

All winter long the thickets are alive with the birds that get their food from the berry-bearing shrubs. The food-plants of the birds, squirrels, the Indians, and the early settlers are the best guide to what should be grown now. With berry-bearing shrubs around your place you can make the birds contented, you can study them from your window, and you can enjoy their songs in the field, the hedge-row, in the swamp, and on the hilltops. The birds will stay as long as the berries are there, so have aplenty.

John Burroughs says that the insect-eating birds would starve if they did not have berries. You may notice that in early spring, before the angleworms come up, the robins feed on berries. Make a border of berried shrubs and trees, spacing them 3 to 6 feet apart, or add these shrubs to your present border. Plant shrubs freely on the hills, along the woodland borders, by the streams and shores, even if you do not own the land. You can lead your community in this movement and can surprise your friends with the show which these shrubs will make—and it is a show that is harmonious and in good taste.

The fruits from many of these trees and shrubs can be used in the home for making jams, preserves, or

fruit juices. You will enjoy picking and eating them as you stroll about your grounds. Some of them are less sour or bitter after they are frozen—for instance, the little Siberian Crab tastes as good as apple sauce. Are you afraid of poisonous berries? We will refer you to literature on that. We are willing to try out the new ones.

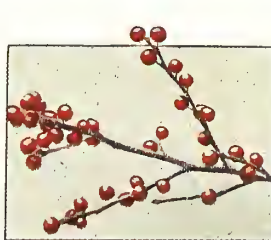
If you have a place where berry-bearing shrubs can be used, telephone us (Westbury 68), drop us a line, send us a sketch, or a photograph of the place, and we will help you to carry out your ideas.

For Game-Covers. Plant the berry-bearing shrubs by the thousands, following the fashion that has prevailed in England for many years, where shrubs that take care of themselves are used. Study it scientifically to provide for long blizzards. At the Arnold Arboretum there are over 100 species with berries in March.

Groves of evergreens, and oaks that hold their leaves during the cold season, will give winter protection for the birds. Thickets of shrubs, including the thorns, will give havens of refuge where the birds will be safe from the attacks of hawks and predatory animals. You can plant many of them all summer. Let us help you plan several years' programme in planting your game-preserve and bird-sanctuary.

	For description and prices, see page
Actinidia (<i>Actinidia</i>)	52
Arrowwood (<i>Viburnum</i>)	46
Asiatic Sweetleaf (<i>Symplocos</i>)	45
Barberry, in variety (<i>Berberis</i>)	41
Bayberry (<i>Myrica</i>)	44
Bush Honeysuckles (<i>Lonicera</i>)	52
Chinese Christmas Berry (<i>Photinia</i>)	44
Chokeberry (<i>Aronia</i>)	40
Coralberry (<i>Symphoricarpos</i>)	45
Cotoneaster, in variety (<i>Cotoneasters</i>)	42
Dogwoods, in variety (<i>Cornus</i>)	41
Euonymus, in variety (<i>Euonymus</i>)	35
Flowering Crab-apples (<i>Malus</i>)	25
Hawthorns (<i>Crataegus</i>)	50
Highbush Cranberry (<i>Viburnum</i>)	46
Jetbead (<i>Rhodotypos</i>)	44
Nanking Cherry (<i>Prunus</i>)	44
Privet, in variety (<i>Ligustrum</i>)	43
Roses, in variety (<i>Rosa</i>)	53

	For description and prices, see page
Shadblow (<i>Amelanchier</i>)	25
Silver Thorn (<i>Elæagnus</i>)	42
Snowberry (<i>Symphoricarpos</i>)	45
Virginia Creeper (<i>Ampelopsis</i>)	52
White Kerria (<i>Rhodotypos</i>)	44
Winterberry (<i>Ilex</i>)	43
Wintercreeper (<i>Euonymus</i>)	35
Withe-rod (<i>Viburnum</i>)	46



Winterberry



Red Chokeberry



Painting of view in Rock-Garden at Hicks Nurseries. The rockery is seen through a grove of tall evergreens, which gives the pleasing dark green backing. The mass of pink is *Azalea vaseyi* and the smaller plants are Golden Tuft, Iris and Ajuga. We have the evergreens and plants to make just such a garden for you.

Rock-Garden Suggestions

The pleasure derived from a rock-garden is now enjoyed by the owner of the medium and small-sized property. Space prevents our going much into detail, but you can readily obtain good books on the subject, or our advice is free for the asking.

A few hints might be of aid: It is important to bear in mind that the object of a rock-garden is to grow plants and not rocks. Most rock-plants grow equally well in the open border. There are two types, the natural and artificial. In the first, the rocks are there; in the second, the rocks have to be placed. Select a natural site if possible. It is closely akin to the wild garden and should be along natural lines, avoiding straight lines and set arrangement. Picture an alpine scene and try to reproduce it in miniature. Plan carefully and proceed step by step. It should present a good effect throughout the year: Bulbs of low growth for early spring; alpenes and small shrubs for spring and summer; dwarf evergreens for winter.

Dwarf Evergreens for Rock-Gardens

- Chamaecyparis obtusa nana*. Dwarf Hinoki Cypress. 4 to 6 in. high, \$1 each.
C. obtusa nana aurea. Golden form of above. 8 to 12 in. high, \$3.50 each.
C. pisifera squarrosa nana. Dwarf Moss Retinospora. 4 to 6 in. high, \$1 each.
C. pisifera plumosa nana. Dwarf Sawara Retinospora. 4 to 6 in. high, \$1 each.
Juniperus communis depressa plumosa. 1½ to 2-ft. spread, \$3.50 each.
J. communis hibernica. Irish Juniper. 1 to 1½ ft. high, \$2 each.
J. conferta (litoralis). Shore Juniper. 1 to 1½-ft. spread, \$2.50 each.
J. squamata meyeri. Meyer's Juniper. 1 ft. high, \$2 each.
J. virginiana kosteri. Koster's Juniper. 1 to 1½-ft. spread, \$3 each.
Taxus cuspidata nana. Dwarf Japanese Yew. 6 to 12 in. high, \$3.50 each.
T. media hicksi. Hicks' Yew. 1 to 1½ ft. high, \$3 each.
Thuja occidentalis compacta. Compact Arborvitae. 1 to 1½ ft. high, \$2.50 each.
T. occidentalis ericoides. 1 ft. high, \$2.50 each.
T. occidentalis woodwardi. 1 to 1½ ft. high, \$2.50 each.

Evergreen Shrubs

- Andromeda floribunda (Pieris floribunda)*. 8 to 12 in. high, \$3.50 each.
Azalea hinodegiri. Hinodegiri Azalea. 1 ft. high, \$3.50 each.
Berberis gagnepaini. Black Barberry. 4 to 5 in. high, \$1 each.
B. sargentiana. Sargent Barberry. 10 to 12 in. high, \$2 each.
B. verruculosa. Warty Barberry. 3 to 6 in. high, \$1 each.
Calluna, in variety. Heather. 4 to 8 in. high, 60 cts. each.
Cotoneaster horizontalis. Rock Cotoneaster. 3 to 6 in. high, 75 cts. each.
Daphne cneorum. Garland Flower. 8 to 10 in. high, \$1.50 ea.
Euonymus radicans kewensis. Baby Wintercreeper. 75 cts. each, \$7 for 10.
Ilex glabra. Inkberry. 1 to 1½ ft. high, \$1.50 each.
Pachistima canbyi. Canby Pachistima. 4 to 6 in. high, 50 cts. each.
Pachysandra terminalis. Japanese Pachysandra. 2 to 6 in. high, \$2 for 10.
Sarcococca hookeriana humilis. 3 to 6 in. high, \$2.50 each.
Vinca minor. Common Periwinkle. 2 to 4 in. high, \$2.50 for 10.

Hardy Flowers for Rock-Gardens

35 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100

- Ajuga reptans*. Carpet Bugle. Spring. Blue. Low.
Alyssum rostratum. Yellowhead Alyssum. All summer. Yellow. Low.
A. saxatile. Golden Tuft. Spring. Golden yellow. Low.
Arabis alpina. Alpine Rockcress. Spring. White. Low.
Armeria formosa. False Thrift. Summer.
A. laucheanana. Rosalie Thrift. Summer. Rose. Low.
Bellis perennis. English Daisy. Summer. Pink and white. Low.
Calamintha alpina. Alpine Savory. Early summer. Rich purple. Low.
Campanula carpatica. Harebell. Summer. Blue. Low.
C. carpatia alba. White Harebell. Summer. White. Low.
C. rotundifolia. Harebell. All summer. Blue. Low.
Cerastium tomentosum. Snow-in-Summer. Summer. White. Low.

HARDY FLOWERS FOR ROCK-GARDENS, continued

- Delphinium chinense*. Slender Larkspur. Blue and white. Medium.
Dianthus deltoides. Maiden Pink. Summer. Pink and white. Low.
D. plumarius semperflorens. Perpetual Pink. Summer. Low.
D. plumarius, Essex Witch. Early summer. Delicate pink. Low.
Eryngium amethystinum. Amethyst Eryngo. Summer. Blue. Low to medium.
Funkia, in variety. Plantain Lily. Summer. White, Lavender, and Blue. Low.
Helianthemum. Sunrose. Summer. Yellow, and Pink. Low.
Heuchera sanguinea. Coral Bells. Summer. Red. Low.
Iberis sempervirens. Evergreen Candytuft. Early summer. White. Low.
Iris cristata. Crested Iris. Spring. Blue. Low.
I. pumila Hybrids. Spring. Blue. White and Yellow. Low.
Lychnis alpina. Arctic Campion. Spring. Pink. Low.
L. chalcidonica. Maltese Cross. All summer. Rose, and Pink. Low.
L. splendens. Rose-Pink Campion. Summer. Pink, single and double. Low.
L. viscaria splendens fl.-pl. Clammy Campion. Early summer. Red. Low.
Myosotis palustris. Forget-me-not. Early summer. Blue. Low.
Nepeta mussini. Nepeta. Summer. Lavender. Low to medium.
Papaver nudicaule. Iceland Poppy. Summer. White, Yellow, and Orange. Low.
Phlox amœna. Amœna Phlox. Early summer. Rose-pink. Low.
P. divaricata. Blue Phlox. Spring. Blue. Low.
P. subulata. Moss Pink. Spring. Rose-pink, Lilac, and White. Low.
Platycodon grandiflorum mariesi. Marie's Balloonflower. Blue. Early. Low.
Plumbago larpentæ. Leadwort. Late summer. Blue. Low.
Polemonium cœruleum. Greek Valerian. Summer. Blue. Low.
Primula elatior. Oxlip Primrose. Spring. Mixed colors. Low.
P. vulgaris. English Primrose. Spring. Light yellow. Low.
Sagina subulata. Pearlwort. All summer. Green moss. Low.
Saponaria ocymoides. Rock Soapwort. Summer. Pink. Low.
Sedum acre. Golden Moss. Summer. Yellow. Low.
S. album. White Stonecrop. Early summer. White. Low.
S. sarmentosum. Stringy Stonecrop. Summer. Yellow. Low.
S. spectabile. Showy Stonecrop. Late summer. Rose. Medium.
S. stoloniferum. Running Stonecrop. Summer. Lavender, and Pink. Low.
S. asiaticum (wallichianum). Summer. Yellow. Low.
Teucrium chamaedrys. Chamaedrys Germander. Summer. Lavender. Low.
Thymus serpyllum citriodorus. Thyme. Early summer. Rose-purple. Low.
T. serpyllum coccineus. Thyme. Summer. Red. Low.
T. serpyllum lanuginosus. Thyme. Summer. Pink. Low.
Tunica saxifraga. Tunic Flower. All summer. Pale pink. Low.
Veronica spuria (amethystina). Speedwell. Early summer. Blue. Low.
V. incana. Speedwell. Summer. Blue. Low.
V. repens. Speedwell. Early summer. Blue. Low.
Veronica teucrium rupestris. Rock Speedwell. Early summer. Blue. Low.
Viola cornuta. Tufted Pansy. Spring. White and Blue. Low.



A restful retreat showing *Leucothoe* in foreground. What a place to observe the beauty and grace of rare plants!

Rare and Unusual Plants

This list is compiled mostly for plant-lovers with places that are, probably, fully planted, but who yet can find room for something of the unusual, discarding old plants to make room for new. Most of the plants are not new varieties, but rather scarce and hard to obtain and, therefore, rare and unusual to most home landscapes.

ACER palmatum atropurpureum. Japanese Blood-leaf Maple. A few years ago Japanese Maples were commonly planted, but now, owing to importation quarantine, they are quite scarce. This popular variety has bright blood-red foliage and is of semi-dwarf habit. 1½ ft. high, \$5 each.

AZALEA dahurica. The first Azalea to display its beauty in early spring. The flowers, a beautiful shade of rose-pink, give a wonderful effect when planted in mass with evergreen background. 1 to 1½ ft. high, \$3 each, \$27.50 for 10.

A. dahurica mucronulata. Mongolian Azalea. Plant and flower similar to *A. dahurica*. Rose and Pink. 1 to 1½ ft. high, \$3 each, \$27.50 for 10.

BERBERIS julianæ. A new evergreen Barberry from China that is of great value for rockery or foundation planting. 1 to 1½ ft. high, \$1.25 each.

B. triacanthophora. Another new evergreen Barberry with dark green foliage, suitable for rockery or evergreen garden. See Evergreen Shrub List for other rare varieties of Barberries. 1 ft. high, \$1.25 each.

CERCIDIPHYLLUM japonicum. Katsura Tree. Hardy, native, Japanese tree of pyramidal outline and with a dense mass of light green foliage, fading with tones of yellow and scarlet. A distinct and beautiful tree for garden and lawn specimens. 6 to 8 ft. high, \$15 each.

CORYLUS columna. Tree Hazelnut. These plants were raised from seed of a tree in Highland Park 25 feet high and 1 foot in diameter. The nuts are an important food-product and are shipped in quantity from the south shore of the Black Sea. 6 to 8 ft. high, \$7 each, \$65 for 10.

COTONEASTERS. See items listed under Flowering Shrubs and Rock-Garden Suggestions.

CRATÆGUS pyracantha lalandi. Considered the most fruitful and decorative evergreen Hawthorn. It is especially adapted for training against walls or to enliven an evergreen group. In autumn and early winter, when loaded with scarlet berries, it is one of the showiest of ornamental shrubs. 8 to 12 in. high, \$1.50 each.

CRYPTOMERIA japonica daerydioides. Wider growing than following variety. 2 ft. high, \$8 each.

C. japonica lobbi compacta. A pyramidal evergreen of compact habit and dark green foliage. It is very distinct from other evergreens and therefore should have a place in every collection. 3 to 4 ft. high, \$10 each.

ENKIANTHUS campanulatus. Redvein Enkianthus. It resembles its relative, the Highbush Blueberry, in size and brilliant autumn foliage. In May, it has pink bells like the andromeda. See illustration, page 45. Each

1½ to 2 ft. high	\$1 50
3 ft. high	5 00

EUONYMUS japonicus microphyllus. A slow-growing, dwarf, evergreen shrub with small, bright green leaves suitable for rockery or miniature garden planting. 6 to 8 in. high, 75 cts. each.

EVODIA jupenhensis. A beautiful tree from China, with handsome foliage and panicles of yellowish white flowers in midsummer. 6 to 8 ft. high, \$10 each.

GORDONIA alataamaha (*Franklinia alataamaha*). A very rare, large shrub with handsome, shining foliage and producing large white flowers in autumn, even on rather small plants. This is the hardiest variety of *Gordonia* and should interest all plant-lovers. 1 to 1½ ft. high, \$5 each.

ILEX crenata microphylla.

Little-leaf Japanese Holly. A very neat evergreen shrub with leaves like boxwood and black berries. It is more compact and has smaller leaves than *I. crenata* and considered more hardy. 2 to 3 ft. high, \$8 each.

KOELREUTERIA paniculata.

Goldenrain Tree. Small tree native of China and Japan, with clusters, 1 foot long, of bright lemon flowers in midsummer. 4 to 6 ft. high, \$3.50 each.

LARIX leptolepis. Japanese Larch. Handsome lawn tree, with light green foliage. Very cheerful. It is deciduous but looks like an evergreen. 6 to 8 ft. high, \$10 each.

PACHISTIMA canbyi. Canby Pachistima. A green cover plant 8 inches high, with small green and bronze leaves. It is native on cliffs in the Alleghenies. Use it in quantity as a green, velvety rug. 4 to 6 in. high, \$4.50 for 10, \$40 per 100.



Symplocos or Asiatic Sweetleaf. This hardly shows the true beauty of the bright blue berries or gracefulness of the foliage. It is a rare and unusual plant. Plant one where you have room for a 6-foot shrub.

PICEA canadensis albertiana. This is a dwarf, compact form of Spruce with narrow, conical habit. A pleasing evergreen for formal, foundation, or garden use. 12 to 15 in. high, \$4 each.

PINUS koraiensis. Korean Pine. A blue-green tree of compact growth, with long, graceful foliage. It is related to our White Pine and has large, edible nuts. A dispute over cutting the trees was one cause of Russo-Japanese War. 4 ft. high, \$10 each.

P. peuce. Macedonian Pine. Medium-sized, dense, pyramidal tree. A useful and hardy ornamental of comparatively slow growth. 7 to 8 ft. high, \$40 each.

RHODODENDRON micranthum. Manchurian Rhododendron. A rare variety with dense clusters of small white flowers. 1 to 2 ft. high, \$2 each.

ROSA hugonis. Father Hugo's Rose. Named for Father Hugo who discovered it in China. It is a shrub-like Rose and forms a mound of gold at lilac-time, long before other Roses are in bloom. \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10.

SYMPLOCOS paniculata. Asiatic Sweetleaf. A rare shrub, valuable for the robin's-egg-blue berries in September and October which attract the birds. An unusual shrub for your collection. 3 to 4 ft. high, \$3 each, \$22.50 for 10.

TAXUS media hicksi. Hicks' Yew. A new variety discovered among thousands of seedlings grown in our nurseries and destined to be very popular for its upright, compact form. It is a hardy substitute for Irish Yew and ideal for formal planting. 2 ft. high, \$6 each, \$55 for 10.

THUYA standishi. Japanese Arborvitae. Handsome, Japanese ornamental tree with rather broad head, quite different from other species. It has rather thick, compressed, yellow-green foliage. 3 ft. high, \$10 each.

TORREYA nucifera. Japanese Nutmeg Cedar. Very distinct, yew-like plant from Japan, of spreading, bushy habit. The two-ranked, deep green, lance-shaped leaves are very ornamental. Needs protected situation. 8 to 10 ft. high, \$75 each.

VIBURNUM carlesi. Among early-flowering shrubs, this is Korea's great gift to our gardens. The round clusters of flowers, waxy in texture, are pink tinted in the bud and pure white when expanded, filling the air around with a fragrant clove scent. 1 to 1½ ft. high, \$3 each.

rhytidophyllum. Leatherleaf Viburnum. Very bold, handsome, evergreen shrub, with large, oblong, green leaves like *Rhododendron maximum*, and native of western China. The flat white flowers and berries are very attractive. 1½ to 2 ft. high, \$3 each, \$27.50 for 10.



Bird-bath surrounded with Cotoneasters, *Euonymus kewensis*, Primula, Blue Phlox, etc. How thankful and happy the birds must be! Just the place for tucking away a little rare plant.



Wisteria

Vines

The grace and beauty of well-placed Vines add untold value and charm to the home landscape—they are Nature's lace. The expense for the free use of Vines need not be great, and their uses in the landscape are as varied as of any other class of plants. Most of them can be planted all summer for they are available in pots. They quickly cover buildings, trellises, fences, pergolas, walls, stumps, and bare banks of sand or clay. The laundry-yard and tennis-court may be screened by vines on a wire trellis. Many of them are attractive for flowers, foliage, and fruit. Another use is for covering the ground under trees and shrubs. They are mutually helpful. For best results, it is a good plan to work into the surface soil, at the base of the vines, a quantity of rotted compost in late fall or early spring.

ACTINIDIA arguta. Bower Actinidia. An Asiatic vine, vigorous and similar in growth to bittersweet and wisteria, with large, white flowers, like orange blossoms, and edible fruit like gooseberry. Potted plants, \$1 each.

AMPELOPSIS triuspida lowi. A variation from Japanese Ivy, with smaller, deeply cut leaves, giving it a distinct grace and elegance. Clings to smooth surfaces without support. Potted plants, \$1 each.

A. quinquefolia. Virginia Creeper. Native vine that sets the woods aflame with its brilliant autumn foliage. It has five leaflets and black berries. 1 to 2 ft., potted plants, 75 cts. each.

A. quinquefolia engelmanni. Improved variety of Virginia Creeper. Dense foliage, brilliant crimson in autumn. Clings to rough stone or brick support. 10 to 12 in., potted plants, 75 cts. each.

A. triuspida (veitchi). Japanese Creeper. Popular vine for clinging to brick and stone walls. Has three-parted green leaves, changing to crimson and scarlet in fall. 3 to 6 in., potted plants, \$1 each.

CLEMATIS paniculata. Sweet Autumn Clematis. Rampant-growing, with flowers like a great snowdrift of white in August, when shrubbery is uninteresting. Potted plants, 75 cts. each.

EUONYMUS radicans kewensis. Baby Wintercreeper. A diminutive variety with small leaves. Fine for ground-cover and rockery use. Potted plants, 75 cts. ea.

E. radicans vegetus. Bigleaf Wintercreeper. Evergreen vine with dark green leaves about 1 inch in diameter. Interesting clusters of orange berries. Excellent for tree trunks, walls, ground-cover, and under evergreens. Vigorous plants, 75 cts. each.

HEDERA helix. English Ivy. Evergreen vine. Our brilliant winter sun and changeable climate burns the foliage so it needs protection of shade. Potted plants, \$1 each.

LONICERA japonica brachypoda aurea. Golden Hardy-leaf Japanese Honeysuckle. Same as Hall's but golden colored foliage. Potted plants, \$1 each.

L. halliana. Hall's Japanese Honeysuckle. Will cheaply cover a bank with evergreen foliage. Fragrant white flowers. Black berries all winter. Potted plants, \$1 each.

L. Henryi. Henry Honeysuckle. A new variety described as the hardiest evergreen vine in New England. The leaves stay bright green all winter. Potted plants, \$1 ea.

WISTERIA sinensis. Chinese Wisteria. The old favorite that climbs the tops of the tallest trees, festooning them with fragrant blue and white flowers in early May. Feeds itself with nitrogen from air and is therefore always dark green.

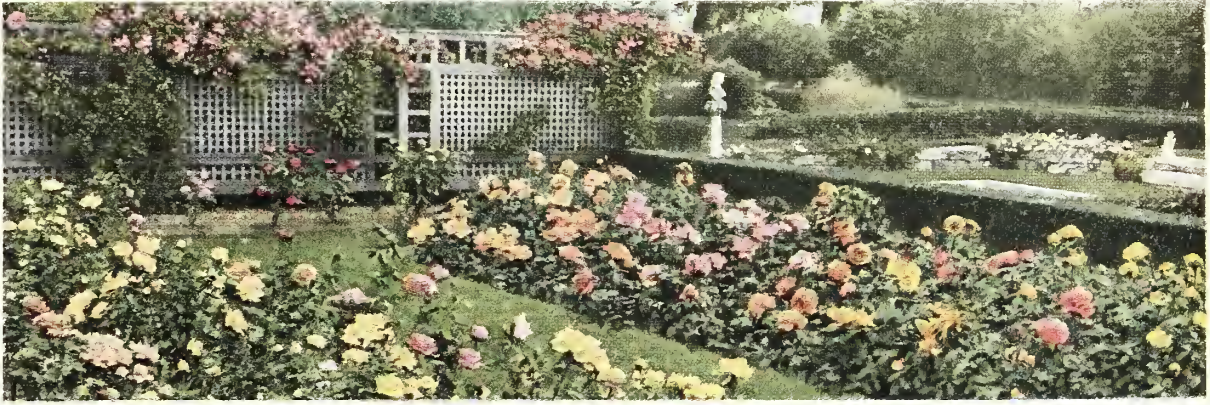
	Each
5-in. pots	\$1 00
6 to 7-in. pots	1 50

Bank Planting

With small cost an ugly bank can be made a beauty-spot. On steep, gravelly banks, roses and vines serve the purpose well because they make a quick covering, thereby preventing erosion. Other suitable plants are Yew, Juniper, Laurel, Azalea, Rhododendron, Leucothoë, Heather, Euonymus, Coralberry, and Snowberry.



Bank planting of Dwarf Evergreens, Euonymus, and Climbing Roses



Roses

The mere name of Rose is an inspiration to garden-lovers—and justly so, because it has no rival for beauty and fragrance. No home landscape is complete without Roses. They can be grown as easily as most other plants, and there is no excuse for omitting them from the garden.

In selecting a suitable location for the Rose-garden, preference should be given to a sunny, well-protected situation. While they thrive in a wide range of soils, it pays to properly prepare the ground before planting. Dig out the bed $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep, and add an abundance of well-rotted manure and bone-meal to the soil before refilling. The plants may be set 2 to 3 feet apart. Budded plants should be placed so that the joint is 3 inches below the surface. In summer keep the soil hoed deeply; in winter, hill up the earth and add strawy manure 1 foot deep; in the spring, cut off the dead tips and thin out the branches. A good book on rose-culture will more than repay its cost.

Climbing Roses

These require training to a support or freedom to spread in riotous profusion over an ample space. They are particularly happy on Long Island. Their grace and beauty are admirable for covering masses of objectionable formation. Dead walls and embankments can be made into things of beauty. Price, 75 cts. each, \$7 for 10

Alberic Barbier. Creamy white.	Christine Wright. Wild-rose-pink.	Emily Gray. Deepgolden buff.	Paul's Scarlet. Brilliant scarlet.
Alida Lovett. Shell-pink.	Delight. Carmine-red.	Eugene Jacquet. Bright carmine.	Purity. White.
American Beauty, Climbing. Carmine.	Dorothy Perkins. Shell-pink.	Gardenia. Cream, yellow centers.	Silver Moon. White.
Aviateur Bleriot. Saffron.	Dr. W. Van Fleet. Creamy pink.	Mary Lovett. Pure white.	Snowdrift. Cream-white.
			Tausendschon. Rose-pink.

Polyantha or Baby Roses

These make compact, bushy specimens $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high. Popular for bedding purposes. Price, 75 cts. each, \$7 for 10

Baby Rambler. Red.	Perle d'Or. Orange and yellow.
Orleans. Red, white center.	

Rose Species, Shrub-like Habit

Rosa rugosa. Red, Pink, and White varieties. Large, brilliant red seed-pods. 75 cts. each, \$7 for 10.

R. hugonis. Delicate, single yellow flowers in long, arching sprays in May. Bush 6 feet high and 6 feet wide. Plants offered are 2 feet high. \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10.

Hybrid Tea Roses

The Hybrid Teas produce flowers similar to those you buy from the greenhouse. They bloom all summer. Protect during winter by mounding up 1 foot high; after freezing, mulch with strawy manure or leaves to keep frozen. Enrich with bone-meal; hoe thoroughly.

Price, \$1 each, \$9 for 10

Alexander Hill Gray. Lemon-yellow.	Gruss an Teplitz. Crimson.	Mme. Edouard Herriot. Coral-red.
Antoine Rivoire. Deep yellow.	Hadley. Red.	Mme. Leon Pain. Salmon-pink.
Arthur R. Goodwin. Orange-pink.	Harry Kirk. Clear yellow.	Mme. Segond Weber. Rose-pink.
Betty. Coppery pink.	Irish Elegance. Single; apricot.	Mrs. Aaron Ward. Golden pink.
Chateau de Clos Vougeot. Red.	Irish Fireflame. Single; orange-crimson.	Old Gold. Single, buff-pink.
Columbia. Bright pink.	Jonkheer J. L. Mock. Pink.	Ophelia. Creamy pink.
Constance. Orange and yellow.	Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria. White.	Padre. Copper-scarlet.
Dame Edith Helen. Clear pink.	Killarney. White.	Radiance. Pink.
Dean Hole. Silvery carmine.	La France. Bright pink.	Prince de Bulgarie. Silvery yellow.
Dorothy Page-Roberts. Copper-pink.	Lady Ashtown. Silvery pink.	Red-Letter Day. Scarlet-red.
Ecarlate. Scarlet-rose.	Lady Hillingdon. Saffron-yellow.	Red Radiance. Deep rose-red.
Etoile de France. Crimson.	Lady Pirrie. Salmon.	Rose Marie. Clear pink.
Etoile de Lyon. Golden yellow.	Los Angeles. Flame-pink.	Souvenir de Claudius Pernet. Rich yellow.
Francis Scott Key. Light crimson.	Miss Cynthia Forde. Bright pink.	Souv. de Georges Pernet. Terra-cotta.
Golden Emblem. Rich yellow.	Miss Lolita Armour. Creamy copper.	Willowmere. Rich pink.
Golden Ophelia. Golden yellow.	Mme. Abel Chatenay. Salmon-pink.	

Hybrid Tea Roses in Standard or Tree Form

Price, \$3.50 each, \$32.50 for 10

Golden Emblem.	Mme. Edouard Herriot.
Gruss an Teplitz.	Red Radiance.
Hadley.	Rev. F. Page-Roberts.
Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria.	Souvenir de Claudius Pernet.
Los Angeles.	Souvenir de Georges Pernet.

Hybrid Perpetual Roses

Big, double blooms in June and a smaller crop in late summer. Hardier than the Hybrid Teas; give same culture.

Price, \$1 each, \$9 for 10

Frau Karl Druschki. White.	Juliet. Gold and pink.
General Jacqueminot. Scarlet-crimson.	Soleil d'Or. Pink.
	Ulrich Brunner. Carmine.



The great value of Phlox is its profuse bloom, long season, hardiness, and delightful colors. We offer some of the best varieties and choicest colors. You can come when they are in bloom, pick out the ones you like, and take home in auto; or we will deliver next day. You do not have to depend on tiresome catalogue descriptions.

The picture shows in the background tall white Phlox, Independence; the big sweep of pink across the picture represents Elizabeth Campbell; the white with the pink eye, Europe; the deep pink in center, Jules Sandeau; and the bright red, Baron von Dedem. Phlox suffruticosa, Miss Lingard, belongs to a different species. The variety has narrow, upright panicles and begins to bloom in June, perhaps three weeks before the others. Its foliage is narrow and glossy.

Hardy Garden Flowers

The home landscape needs hardy flowers for color and fragrance. Let us help you plan out a garden or border. Wonderful effect can be obtained by using them to blend off groups of shrubs and evergreens. Hardy perennials are of easy culture and thrive in almost any good garden soil. It is, however, desirable to prepare and fertilize the soil before planting. A few dollars invested will give untold value in enjoyment. We offer a good and showy assortment of varieties that we confidently recommend. The pleasure of a trip to the nursery is in finding the colors and plants you like. They can be dug up in full bloom, placed in paper pots, and you can take them right home to plant. For summer-planting, we have many perennials, lilies, and roses already growing in pots.

Prices, 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100, unless otherwise noted

- | | |
|---|--|
| ACHILLEA ptarmica, Boule de Neige. Yarrow. All summer. Cream. Medium. | ANCHUSA italica, Dropmore. Dropmore Bugloss. Midsummer. Blue. Tall. |
| A. filipendulina (eupatorium). Fernleaf Yarrow. Summer. Medium. | ANEMONE, Queen Charlotte. Japanese Windflower. Fall. Pink. Medium. |
| A. ptarmica. Sneezewort. All summer. Double. White. Medium. | A. japonica alba. Japanese Windflower. Fall. White. Medium. |
| AGROSTEMMA coronaria. Rose Champion. Early summer. Bright rose. Medium. | A., Whirlwind. Japanese Windflower. Fall. Double; White. Medium. |
| ★AJUGA reptans. Carpet Bugle. Spring. Blue. Low. | ANTHEMIS tinctoria. Yellow Camomile. Midsummer. Yellow. Medium. |
| ALTHÆA in variety. Hollyhock. Midsummer. White, Pink, Red, Single and Double. Tall. | AQUILEGIA (Columbine), California Hybrids. Spring and summer. Mixed. Medium. |
| ★ALYSSUM rostratum. Yellowhead Alyssum. All summer. Yellow. Low. | ★A. chrysantha. Columbine. Spring and summer. Light yellow. Medium. |
| ★A. saxatile. Golden Tuft. Spring. Golden yellow. Low. | |

Plants marked with a ★ are rock plants



Garden of Mr. Marshall Field, Huntington, L. I. Note the two large Lindens near house, planted by Hicks Nurseries



Japanese Iris at Hicks Nurseries. You can pick them out in bloom and take them home in your car

- ★*Aquilegia cærulea*. Columbine. Spring and summer. Blue. Medium.
- A., Long-spurred Hybrids. Columbine. Spring and summer. Mixed. Medium.
- A., Mrs. Scott Elliott's Hybrids. Columbine. Spring and summer. Medium.
- ★*ARABIS alpina*. Alpine Rockeress. Spring. White. Low.
- ★*ARMERIA formosa*. False Thrift. Summer. Rose-pink. Low.
- ★*A. lauchæana*. Rosalie Thrift. Summer. Rose. Low.
- ARTEMISIA lactiflora*. White Mugwort. Late summer. White. Tall.
- ASCLEPIAS tuberosa*. Butterfly Weed. Summer. Orange. Medium.
- ASPHODELUS luteus*. Common Jacob's Rod. Summer. Fragrant. Yellow. Medium to tall.
- ASTER*, Climax. Lavender-blue. Medium to tall.
- A., Climax, White. Late summer. White. Tall.
- A., Lady Gray. Late summer. Purple. Medium.
- A., Lady Lloyd. Late summer. Pink. Medium.
- A. *novæ-angliæ*. New England Aster. Late summer. Purple. Tall.
- A. *tataricus*. Tatarian Aster. Fall. Lavender. Tall.
- ASTILBE*. As ilbe. Summer. Several shades of pink and white. Medium.
- BAPTISIA australis*. False Indigo. Early summer. Blue. Medium.
- ★*BELLIS perennis*. English Daisy. Summer. Pink and White. Low.
- BOLTONIA asteroides*. Boltonia. Late summer. White. Tall.
- ★*CALAMINTHA alpina*. Alpine Savory. Early summer. Rich purple. Low.
- CAMPANULA calycanthemata*. Cup-and-Saucer Bellflower. Summer. Blue, Pink, and White. Medium.
- ★*C. carpatica*. Harebell. Summer. Blue. Low.
- ★*C. carpatica alba*. White Harebell. Summer. White. Low.
- C. persicifolia*. Peachleaf Bellflower. Summer. White and Blue. Medium.
- C. pyramidalis*. Chimney Bellflower. Summer. Blue and White. Medium.
- ★*C. rotundifolia*. Harebell. All summer. Blue. Low.
- CATANANCHE cærulea*. Blue Cupid's Dart. Summer. Deep blue. Medium.
- CENTAUREA montana*. Mountain Bluet. Summer. Blue. Low to Medium.
- ★*CERASTIUM tomentosum*. Snow-in-Summer. Summer. White. Low.
- CHRYSANTHEMUM coreanum*. Korean Chrysanthemum. Fall. White. Medium.
- C., Hardy Pompon. Fall. Medium.
- Autumn Gold. Bronze.
- Helena. Bronze.
- Irene. White.
- Lillian Doty. Pink.
- Lillian Doty, Red.
- Lillian Doty, Yellow.
- Ruth Cummings. Terra-cotta.
- Wheatley Hills. Creamy buff.
- White Wing. White.
- C. maximum*. Shasta Daisy. All summer. White. Medium.
- CIMICIFUGA racemosa*. Cohosh Bugbane. Summer. White. Tall.
- CLEMATIS davidiana*. Late summer. Blue. Medium.
- CEREOPSIS lanceolata*. Lance Coreopsis. All summer. Yellow. Medium.
- DELPHINIUM belladonna*. Larkspur. Summer. White and Blue. Tall.
- D. bellamosum*. Larkspur. Summer. Blue. Tall.
- ★*D. chinense*. Slender Larkspur. Blue and White. Medium.
- D. formosum*. Hardy Larkspur. Summer. Blue and White. Medium.
- Delphinium*, Gold Medal Hybrids. Summer. Blue and Lavender. Medium.



Border planting of German Iris

- DIANTHUS barbatus.** Sweet William. Early summer. White, Pink, and Crimson. Medium.
- ★**D. deltoides.** Maiden Pink. Summer. Pink and White. Low.
- ★**D. plumarius semperflorens.** Perpetual Pink. Summer. Low.
- ★**D. plumarius, Essex Witch.** Early summer. Delicate pink. Low.
- DICENTRA spectabilis.** Bleeding-Heart. Early summer. Pink. Medium.
- DICTAMNUS fraxinella.** Gas Plant. Early summer. White and Red. Medium.
- DIGITALIS.** Foxglove. Summer. White, Pink, and Purple. Tall.
- ECHINOPS humilis.** Low Globe Thistle. Late summer. Blue. Medium.
- ★**ERYNGIUM amethystinum.** Amethyst Eryngo. Summer. Blue. Low to medium.
- EUPATORIUM caelestinum.** Mistflower. Late summer. Blue. Medium.
- ★**FUNKIA, in variety.** Plantain Lily. Summer. White, Lavender, and Blue. Low.
- GAILLARDIA grandiflora.** Common Perennial Gaillardia. All summer. Orange, Red, and Yellow. Medium.
- G., Golden Glow.** All summer. Yellow. Medium.
- GEUM.** Aven. Summer. Crimson. Medium.
- G., Mrs. Bradshaw.** All summer. Red. Medium.
- G., Lady Stratheden.** All summer. Golden. Medium.
- GYPSOPHILA paniculata.** Baby's Breath. Summer. White. Medium.
- HELENIUM, Riverton Gem.** Sneezeweed. Late summer. Orange and Red. Medium.
- H. autumnale superbum.** Great Sneezeweed. Late summer. Orange. Tall.
- ★**HELIANTHEMUM.** Sunrose. Summer. Yellow and Pink. Low.
- HELIANTHUS maximiliani.** Maximilian Sunflower. Fall. Yellow. Tall.
- H. orgyalis.** Tall Sunflower. Fall. Yellow. Tall.
- H. rigidus, Miss Mellish.** Fall. Yellow. Tall.
- HELIOPSIS pitcheriana.** Pitcher Heliopsis. Summer. Golden yellow. Medium.
- HEMEROCALLIS, in variety.** Day Lily. All summer. Yellow and Orange. Medium.
- ★**HEUCHERA sanguinea.** Coral Bells. Summer. Red. Low.
- HIBISCUS moscheutos.** Marshmallow. Summer. White, Pink, and Red. Tall.



Painting by Miss Winegar showing her fall garden at Bronxville, New York. The light blue is Aster; dark purple is the New England Aster; the orange is Sneezeweed, Riverton Gem. The pink in the foreground is Japanese Anemone.

- ★**IBERIS sempervirens.** Evergreen Candytuft. Early summer. White. Low.
- ★**IRIS cristata.** Crested Iris. Spring. Blue. Low.
- I. kaempferi.** Japanese Iris. Midsummer. Medium.
- Apollo.** Pale lavender, veined purple, pink center.
- Mrs. Henry L. Higginson.** Bright reddish maroon, white center.
- Mt. Hood.** Blue on gray, veined deep blue.
- Pyramid.** Double; violet-blue, veined white.
- Robert Craig.** French gray, veined violet.
- Shadow.** Reddish purple.
- Venus.** Large; white.
- Vesta.** Ash-gray, veined purple, purple center.



An interesting garden walk. You can use Hicks Nurseries as a source of supply for renewing your garden



Aquilegia



Campanula



Delphinium

Iris germanica. German Iris. Early summer. Medium.
 Beethoven. Rosy lilac and purple.
 Black Prince. Rich purple.
 Celeste. Pale azure-blue.
 Chester Hunt. Wisteria-blue.
 Flavescens. Yellow.
 Honorabilis. Gold and mahogany.
 King. Buff, yellow, and garnet.
 Lohengrin. Light rose.
 Mme. Chereau. White with blue border.
 Mount Penn. Lavender, rose, and crimson-lilac.
 Niebelungen. Fawn and bronze-purple.
 Pallida Dalmatica. Clear lavender.
 Quaker Lady. Buff and violet.
 Queen of May. Rose-lilac.
 Rebecca. Buff and dark blue.
 Rhein Nixe. White and violet-blue.
 Rose Unique. Rose-lavender.
 Sherwin-Wright. Golden yellow.
 Spectabilis. Deep purple. Early.
 Wyomissing. Creamy pink.

- ★*I. pumila* Hybrids. Spring. Blue, White, and Yellow. Low.
- I. pseudacorus*. Yellow Flag. Early summer. Yellow. Medium.
- I. sibirica*. Siberian Iris. Spring. Blue and White. Medium.

KNIPHOFIA Hybrids. Torch Lily. Summer. Orange and Yellow. Medium.

LATHYRUS latifolius. Perennial Pea. Summer. Pink, White, and Lavender. Climber.

LIATRIS pycnostachya. Cattail Gayfeather. Summer. Purple. Tall.

L. scariosa. Gayfeather. Later summer. Rich purple.
L. scariosa alba. White Gayfeather. Summer. White. Tall.

LILIUM candidum. Madonna Lily. Summer. White. Tall. \$1 each.

L. henryi. Henry Lily. Summer. Orange-yellow. Tall. \$1 each.

L. regale. Regal Lily. Summer. Yellow inside, pink outside, white. Medium. \$1 each.

L. speciosum album. White Speciosum Lily. Late summer. White. Medium. \$1 each.

L. speciosum magnificum. Summer. Large; red. Tall. \$1 each.

LUPINUS polyphyllus Hybrids. Lupine. Summer. Blue, Pink, and White. Medium.

- ★*LYCHNIS alpina*. Arctic Campion. Spring. Pink. Low.
- ★*L. chalconica*. Maltese Cross. All summer. Rose and Pink. Low.

- ★*L. viscaria splendens*. Rose-Pink Campion. Summer. Pink; single and double. Low.



Garden of Mr. J. S. Phipps, Westbury, L. I.



Lupines



Iris



Lychnis



Peony

★*Lychnis viscaria splendens* fl.-pl. Clammy Campion. Early summer. Red. Low.

LYTHRUM salicaria roseum. Rose Loosestrife. Late summer. Rose. Tall.

MONARDA didyma. Oswego Beebalm. Early summer. Red. Medium.

M. didyma rosea. Summer. Rose-lilac. Medium.

★*MYOSOTIS scorpioides* (*palustris*). Forget-me-not. Early summer. Blue. Low.

★*NEPETA mussini*. Nepeta. Summer. Lavender. Low to Medium.

OENOTHERA fruticosa youngi. Young's Sundrops. All summer. Yellow. Medium.

PÆONIA. Peony. Early summer. Medium. Price, \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10.

Agnes Kelway. Rose.

Albert Crousse. Salmon-pink.

Delicatissima. Light pink.

Duchesse de Nemours. Cream-white.

Edulis Superba. Early; pink.

Felix Crousse. Bright red.

Festiva Maxima. White center, tipped crimson.

La Tulipe. Lilac-white, crimson tipped.

Louis Van Houtte. Dark purple.

Mme. Calot. Early; large; pink; fragrant.

Pæonia, continued

Mme. Ducl. Mauve-rose.

Mme. Forel. Very large; double; pink.

Mons. Dupont. White.

Mons. Jules Elie. Early; pink; large.

Rubra Triumphans. Red.

Triomphe de l'Exposition de Lille. White, yellow center.

★**PAPAVER nudicaule**. Iceland Poppy. Summer. White, Yellow, and Orange. Low.

P. orientale. Oriental Poppy. Summer. Pink and Red. Medium.

PENTSTEMON barbatus Torreyi. Torrey Pentstemon. Summer. Bright red. Medium.

P. lævigatus digitalis. Foxglove Pentstemon. Summer. White. Medium.

★**PHLOX amœna**. Amœna Phlox. Early summer. Rare pink. Low.

★*P. divaricata*. Blue Phlox. Spring. Blue. Low.

P. paniculata. Phlox. Summer. Medium.

Australia. Purple.

B. Comte. Dark red.

Beacon. Cherry-red.

Bridesmaid. White.

Clara Benz. Rosy carmine, white eye.

Elizabeth Campbell. Salmon-pink.

Europe. Snow-white, carmine center.



Peonies



Rock-plants on bank



Shady areas can be beautified

Phlox paniculata, continued

- Firebrand. Bright red, deep center.
- Independence. Pure white.
- Jules Sandeau. Large; pink.
- Miss Lingard. White.
- Mme. Paul Dutrie. Pale pink.
- Mrs. Jenkins. White.
- Mrs. Millie van Hoboken. Soft pink.
- Newbird. Bright red.
- Queen. Pure white.
- R. P. Struthers. Salmon, crimson center.
- Rheinlander. Salmon-pink, claret center.
- Rijnstroom. Rose-pink.
- Siebold. Fiery orange, maroon center.
- Thor. Salmon-pink, carmine center.
- Wanadis. Light violet, purple eye.
- ★*P. subulata*. Moss Pink. Spring. Rose-pink. Lilac and White. Low.

PHYSALIS franeheti. Lantern Ground Cherry. Late summer. Orange. Medium.

PHYSOSTEGIA virginiana. False Dragonhead. Summer. Pink and White. Medium.

P. virginiana grandiflora. Pink. Medium.

PLATYCODON grandiflorum. Balloon Flower. Summer. Blue and White. Medium.

★*P. grandiflorum mariesi*. Early. Blue. Low.

★*PLUMBAGO larpentæ* (*Ceratostigma plumbaginoides*). Leadwort. Late summer. Blue. Low.

★*POLEMONIUM cæruleum*. Greek Valerian. Summer. Blue. Low.

POLYGONATUM commutatum (*giganteum*). Great Solomon's Seal. Summer. Greenish white. Medium.

★*PRIMULA elatior*. Oxlip Primrose. Spring. Mixed colors. Low.

★*P. vulgaris*. English Primrose. Spring. Light yellow. Low.

PYRETHRUM roseum. Persian Daisy. Pink and White. Medium.

RANUNCULUS acris. Double Buttercup. Spring. Golden yellow. Medium.

RUDBECKIA laciniata. Cutleaf Coneflower. Summer. Yellow. Tall.

R. nitida. Summer. Yellow. Tall.

R. purpurea (*Echinacea purpurea*). Purple Coneflower. Summer. Purple and Rose. Medium.

★*SAGINA subulata*. Pearlwort. All summer. Green moss. Low.

SALVIA azurea. Azure Sage. Fall. Blue. Tall.

S. pratensis. Meadow Sage. Summer. Blue. Medium.

★*SAPONARIA ocymoides*. Roek Soapwort. Summer. Pink. Low.

★*SEDUM aere*. Gold Moss. Summer. Yellow. Low.

★*S. album*. White Stonecrop. Early summer. White. Low.

★*S. sarmentosum*. Stringy Sedum. Summer. Yellow. Low.



Japanese Iris bordering path on estate of Mrs. Robert Bacon, Sr., Westbury, L. I. This and other paths go through groves of tall shrubs and trees and are bordered with Hardy and Wild Flowers, Dwarf Evergreens, Azaleas, etc.



Platycodon

Hemerocallis



Asters

★*Sedum spectabile*. Showy Stonecrop. Late summer. Rose. Medium.

★*S. stoloniferum*. Running Stonecrop. Summer. Lavender and Pink. Low.

★*S. asiaticum* (*wallichianum*). Summer. Yellow. Low.

SENECIO clivorum (*Ligularia clivorum*). Groundsel. All summer. Orange-yellow. Medium.

SIDALCEA, Rose Queen. Greek Mallow. Summer. Pink. Medium.

SPIRÆA filipendula (*Filipendula hexapetala*). Dropwort. Early summer. White. Medium.

S. palmata elegans (*F. palmata elegans*). Meadowsweet. Early summer. Pink. Medium.

S. ulmaria (*F. ulmaria*). Summer. White. Tall.

STOKESIA laevis (*cyanea*). Stokesia. Summer. White and Blue. Medium.

★*TEUCRIUM chamædrys*. Chamædrys Germander. Summer. Lavender. Low.

THALICTRUM minus adiantifolium. Maidenhair Meadow Rue. Spring. White and Yellow. Tall.

T. dipteroarpum. Meadow Rue. Summer. Blue. Tall.

THERMOPSIS caroliniana. Carolina Thermopsis. Summer. Yellow. Tall.

★*THYMUS serpyllum albus*. Thyme. Summer. White. Low.

★*T. serpyllum citriodorus*. Thyme. Early summer. Rose-purple. Low.

★*T. serpyllum coccineus*. Thyme. Summer. Red. Low.

★*T. serpyllum lanuginosus*. Thyme. Summer. Pink. Low.

★*TUNICA saxifraga*. Saxifrage Tunic Flower. All summer. Pale pink. Low.

VALERIANA officinalis. Garden Heliotrope. Early summer. Pink. Medium.

V. rubra (*Centranthus ruber*). Garden Heliotrope. Early summer. Red. Medium.

★*VERONICA spuria* (*amethystina*). Bastard Speedwell. Early summer. Blue. Low.

★*V. incana*. Woolly Speedwell. Summer. Blue. Low.

★*V. repens*. Creeping Speedwell. Early summer. Blue. Low.

★*Veronica teucrium rupestris*. Rock Speedwell. Early summer. Blue. Low.

V. spicata. Spike Speedwell. Early summer.

★*VIOLA cornuta*. Tufted Pansy. Spring. White and Blue. Low.

YUCCA filamentosa. Common Yucca. Fall. White. Tall.

If you are in doubt about making your own selection of Perennials, advise us, and we will help you plan an attractive garden.



Yucca, effective against evergreen background



Bartlett Pears. Many Pears are so soft they do not readily reach us from distant orchards, and to have the best you must grow your own.

Dwarf Apples

Can be placed as close as 8 feet apart; 12 feet apart is better if the area permits.

Price, 2-yr. trees, \$1 each, \$9 for 10

Baldwin. Red. Winter.	Rhode Island Greening. Greenish yellow. Winter.
Delicious. Red. Winter.	Spitzenberg. Red. Winter.
Gravenstein. Striped. Autumn.	Stayman's Winesap. Bright red. Winter.
McIntosh. Dark red. Autumn.	Wealthy. Dark red. Autumn.
Northern Spy. Striped red. Winter.	Yellow Transparent. Pale yellow. Summer.
Red Astrachan. Crimson. Summer.	York Imperial. Yellow. Winter.

Crab-Apples

Price, 2-yr. trees, \$1.25 each, \$10 for 10

Transcendent. Yellow, red stripes.

Pears

Standard Pears make narrow trees 15 feet wide until they get thirty years old. Easy to grow. Space 20 feet apart.

Price, 2-yr. trees, \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10

Bartlett. Yellow. August, September.
Beurre Bosc. Russet; large. October, November.
Clapp's Favorite. Yellow. August.
Kieffer. Yellow; coarse. November, December.
Seckel. Small; brown; juicy. October.
Sheldon. Large; russet; coarse. October.

Fruits and Berries

The delight of growing his own fruit and berries should be the aim of every suburbanite. Everyone is hungry for the sweet, sour, and better fruits, and is anxious to have plenty of vegetables and salads. Fifty feet of space will produce fruit if you let it. Perhaps you think you can buy cheaper than you can raise, but that is lazy thinking and lazy work, and you do not buy plenty. Have the fun of growing your own.

We also call your attention to the value of fruit trees in the landscape. Few trees equal them in beauty of bloom. An open space on lawn or in garden is well suited for this.

Our list consists of varieties that have proved of value for the home orchard.

Apples

Space standard Apples 30 feet apart; by keeping them cut back, you can put them closer on a limited area. For fertilizer, use lime, bone-meal, and wood-ashes; also decaying matter such as manure, leaves, or grass.

Price, 2-yr. trees, \$1.25 each, \$10 for 10

Baldwin. Red.	Northern Spy. Red.
Delicious. Red.	Rhode Island Greening. Greenish yellow.
Duchess. Yellow, striped with red.	Stayman's Winesap. Red.
Gravenstein. Striped.	Wealthy. Dark red.
McIntosh. Dark red.	Yellow Transparent. Pale yellow.

Cherries

A space on lawn, or any place where you can enjoy the blossoms and shade, will yield good Cherries.

Price, 2-yr. trees, \$1.75 each, \$15 for 10

Black Tartarian. Juicy; purplish black.
Gov. Wood. Light yellow; red cheek.
Napoleon's Bigarreau. Large; pale yellow or red.
Early Richmond. Dark red; sour.
Montmorency. Early; red; sour.
Englis. Morello. Late; red; acid.

Peaches

Peach trees require a space of only 10 by 10 feet and bear about eighteen months after planting. Fertilize with wood-ashes or potash.

Price, 4 to 5-ft. trees, 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10

Belle of Georgia. White. August.
Carman. White. July.
Crawford Early. Yellow. August.
Crawford Late. Yellow. September.
Elberta. Yellow. August.
J. H. Hale. Yellow. August.
Mt. Rose. White. August.
Oldmixon. White. September.
Rochester. Yellow. August.
Stump. White. September.

Large Apple Trees

ESPECIALLY SUITABLE FOR
LANDSCAPE PURPOSES

The value of large, handsome Apple Trees in the landscape is well recognized by landscape architects. They can be used as specimens on lawns, in the garden, along drive or bordering vistas. The varieties listed are all good and should interest those who want fruit-bearing trees.

Winesap	Jonathan	Delicious	McIntosh	Black Ben
		Each		Each
Trees 5 inches in diameter.....		\$75 00	Trees 7 inches in diameter.....	\$150 00
Trees 6 inches in diameter.....		100 00	Trees 8 inches in diameter.....	175 00

Plums

Handsome trees for lawn or garden, and they bear early, usually the second summer. Fruit needs thinning. Japanese Plums are especially vigorous but the flavor not as good as the European varieties.

Japanese varieties indicated by *.

Price, 2-yr. trees, \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10

Green Gage. Green; sweet. August.

German Prune. Purple; sweet.

*Red June. Early; red and yellow.

*Abundance. Bright cherry-red. Aug.

*Burbank. Large; yellow, red cheek.

*Wickson. Yellow. September.

Quinces

Allow 10 feet of space for each tree. Quince jelly is incomparable. One to six trees is enough for family use.

Price, 3 to 4-ft. trees, \$1.50 each

Champion. Large.

Grapes

Grapes grow almost anywhere—house, garage, trellis, or pole. Prune back severely so but few branches grow. Space 6 feet apart on trellis.

Price, 2-yr. vines, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10

Niagara. White.

Delaware. Small; red; sweet.

Concord. Black.

Raspberries

Plant bushes 3 by 6 feet apart. Hoe up extra suckers, leaving few stalks to each hill.

Price, 1-yr. plants, \$2 for 10, \$12 per 100

Cuthbert. Large; red.

Plum Farmer. Black.

St. Regis. Everbearing. Red.

Blackberries

Plant bushes 3 by 6 feet apart, and as they are rampant-growing, hoe out extra shoots as weeds.

Price, 1-yr. plants, \$2 for 10, \$12 per 100

Early Harvest

Currants

Ten Currant plants are enough for a small family. Space 5 feet apart. White hellebore will kill the worms and Scalecide the scale.

Price, 2-yr. bushes, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10

Fay's Prolific. Large; red.

Cherry. Deep red.



Finer Grapes never grew than will be produced in abundance right in your own back yard on the garage or arbor.

Gooseberries

Plant Gooseberries 5 feet apart. They bear the first year.

Price, 2-yr. bushes, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10

Downing. Pale green.

Asparagus

About 100 plants make a good bed for the average family. Plant 1 foot apart, in rows 4 feet apart. Dig trench 15 inches apart, putting manure in bottom. Plant 12 inches below the surface and cover 4 inches deep. Hill up next year.

Price, 2-yr. plants, \$4 per 100

Rhubarb

Plant 3 feet apart.

Price, 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10

Upon request, helpful bulletins and advice can be obtained from the following:

U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

N. Y. State College of Agriculture Experiment Station, Geneva, N. Y.

N. Y. State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y. (Send there for The Home Grounds and Nature Study Leaflets.)

County Farm Bureau, Mineola and Riverhead.

PERIODICALS:

House and Garden, New York, N. Y. *Rural New Yorker*, New York, N. Y. *The Flower Grower*, Calcium, N. Y.

Bulletins of Popular Information, Arnold Arboretum, Jamaica Plain, Mass.

A WORD OF THANKS

We again take this opportunity to thank our many customers for their patronage. Our aim is to give absolute satisfaction. The many letters we receive expressing appreciation of our service, and also the new customers that came to us recommended by old patrons, convince us we are giving the service that brings good will and satisfaction.

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LOCATION OF HICKS NURSERIES

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